

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

PRESS

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

SEPTEMBER 21, 1967

58th
year

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



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the motes and trash fall out like a rock

the character of cotton goes up like a rocket

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air type lint cleaner

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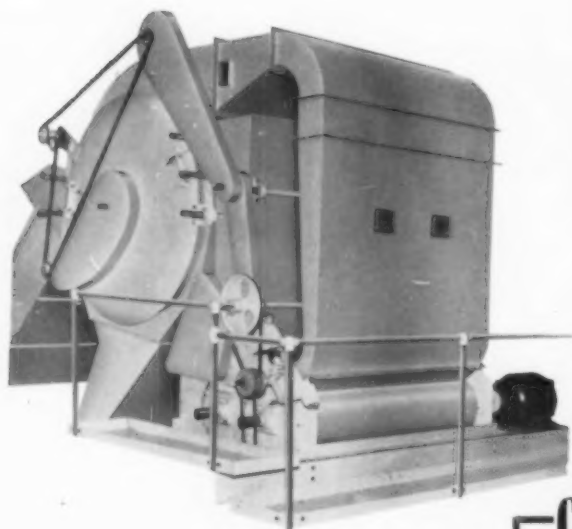
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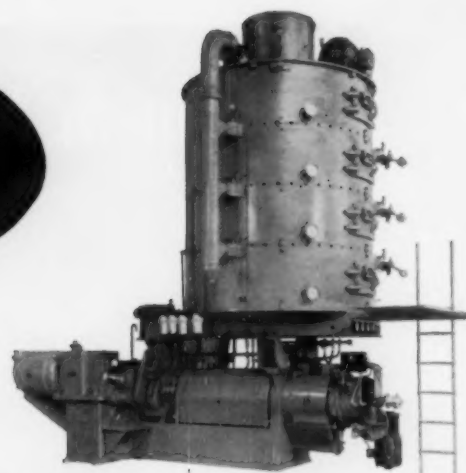
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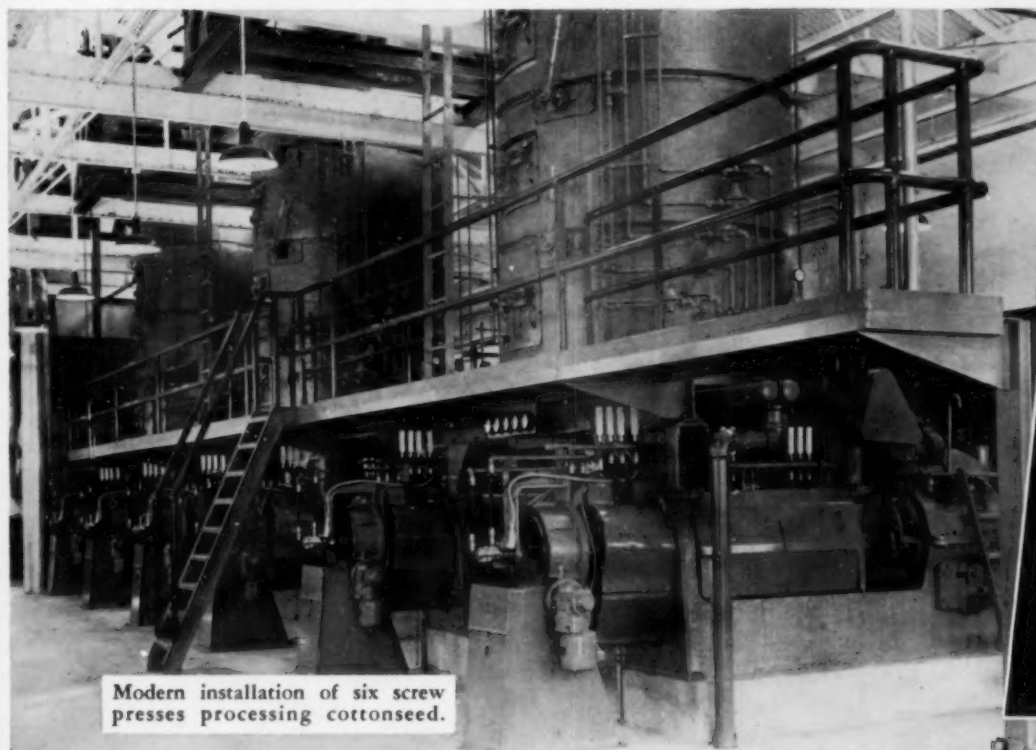
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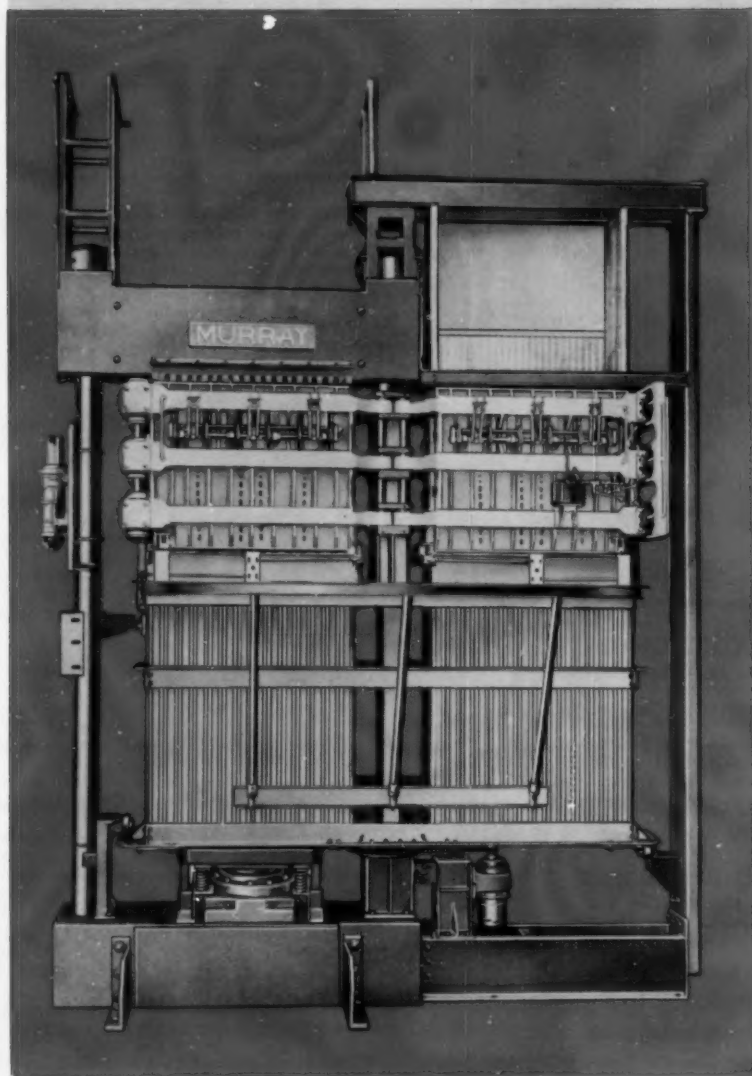
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Press can be supplied with automatic electric turning device when desired.

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The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill PRESS...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

★ ★ ★

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

National Cottonseed Products Association
National Cotton Ginniers' Association
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California Cotton Ginniers' Association
The Carolinas Ginniers' Association
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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.

ON OUR COVER:

That sack in the cover picture won't weigh nearly as much on the scales as it did when it was being dragged down the rows. They never do. Nor will the water in the keg taste as cool as the picker expected when he was anticipating it a few minutes earlier. But, all in all, cotton picking has always had fun with it as well as work; and lots of folks (mainly those who don't have to pick any more) feel pretty regretful over seeing machines take over the job.

Photo by John Jeter

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Editor

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laugh it off

Adam (pointing out the apple tree to Cain and Abel) — "Boys, that's where your Mother ate us out of house and home."

Two girls were discussing their boy-friends. "Mine keeps telling me he won't get married before he gets a few samples," said one girl. "He's a nice enough fellow, it seems," said her friend. "So why not be nice to him?"

"I'm tired of giving samples," snapped the girl. "Now I'm giving only references."

Describing quick thinking, a convention speaker illustrates his point with the story of this drunk. It seems that his wife not only knew that he was drinking too much, but suspected that he was addicted to blondes. So, she was waiting belligerently for him when he got home, late at night.

Without a word, the drunk peeled off his coat and tossed it at a chair. He then took off his shirt, at which his wife shouted: "See, you're not fooling me; where's your underwear?"

Quickly, the husband exclaimed — "Great Guns! I've been robbed."

A streetwalker who didn't feel well went to see a physician.

After looking her over, the doctor said: "It's nothing serious, but I recommend you stay out of bed for a few days."

The young man was determined to win his girl that evening.

"I have loved you more than you will ever know," he said.

"So I was right," she exclaimed slapping him across the face. "You did take advantage of me last Saturday night when I was drunk!"

The angry tenant telephoned his landlord. "The roof is in such bad condition," he roared, "that it rains on our heads. How long is this going to keep on?"

"How should I know?" snapped the landlord, "I'm no weather prophet."

Personnel Director: "Have you any reference?"

Applicant: "Sure, here's the letter: 'To whom it may concern. John Jones worked for us one week and we're satisfied.'"

A free-spending playboy went to his bank and withdrew six thousand dollars, explaining that he was going to visit a night club.

"Just six thousand?" asked the teller. "Aren't you going to tip the waiter?"

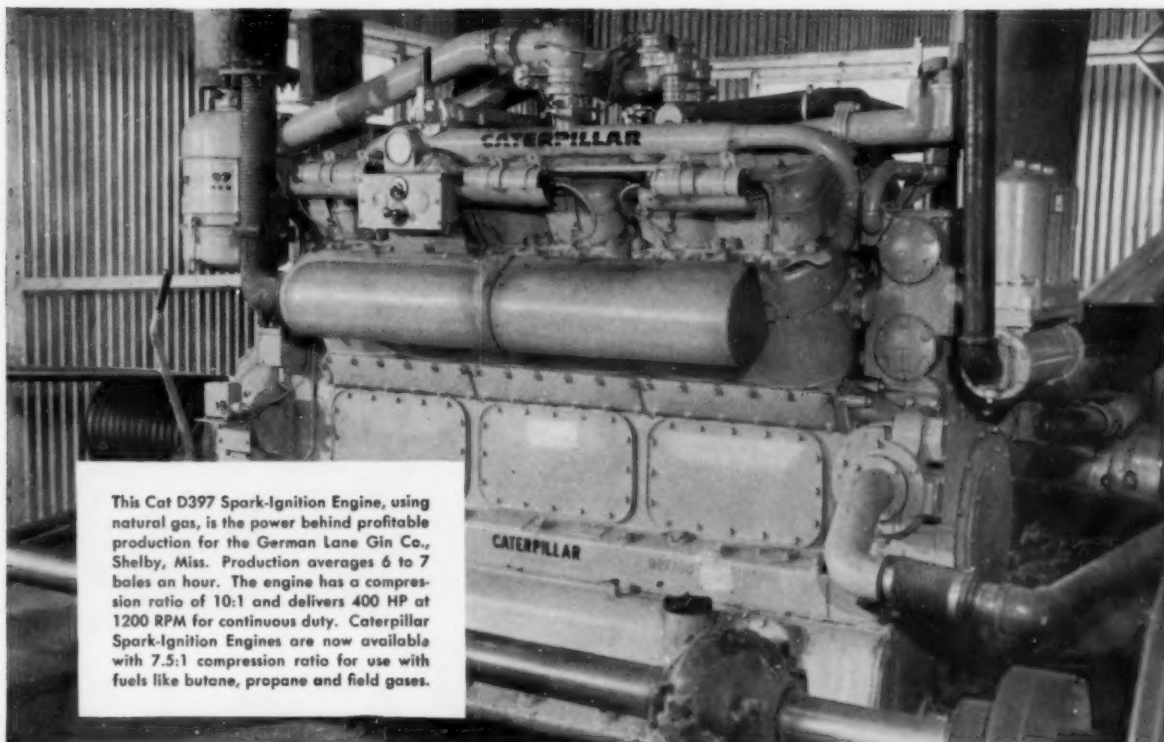
When the proud father called up the printer to order cards announcing the birth of twins, the girl at the order desk didn't quite catch the message over the phone.

"Will you repeat that?" she asked. "Not if I can help it," was the reply.

Overheard in an income tax office: "I don't understand this, lady. You say you've had four children by two different husbands, but you claim five dependents."

"That's right. Two by my first husband, two by my second, and one by myself."

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION



This Cat D397 Spark-Ignition Engine, using natural gas, is the power behind profitable production for the German Lane Gin Co., Shelby, Miss. Production averages 6 to 7 bales an hour. The engine has a compression ratio of 10:1 and delivers 400 HP at 1200 RPM for continuous duty. Caterpillar Spark-Ignition Engines are now available with 7.5:1 compression ratio for use with fuels like butane, propane and field gases.

NOW! CAT* SPARK-IGNITION ENGINES WITH 10:1 OR 7.5:1 COMPRESSION RATIO!

Several years ago, in order to meet the need for a natural gas engine with compression high enough to give maximum efficiency, Caterpillar developed Cat Spark-Ignition Engines with a 10:1 compression ratio. The units won immediate acceptance. The 10:1 ratio provides the most economical operation on this methane-type fuel.

Now Caterpillar has engineered these units to operate on a wider variety of gaseous fuels—fuels like butane, propane and field gases. The arrangement is similar to the natural gas version. However, the compression ratio is 7.5:1—a ratio that provides maximum efficiency with these fuels.

Cat Cotton Gin Engines for Every Fuel

Which fuel is cheapest in your neighborhood? Whether it's gas or oil, there's a Cat Cotton Gin Engine exactly right for your needs. For various

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Your Caterpillar Dealer backs you 24 hours a day with prompt service and parts you can trust. He knows power. Ask him to analyze your setup. You can rely on him to recommend the power that will do the best job in your gin!

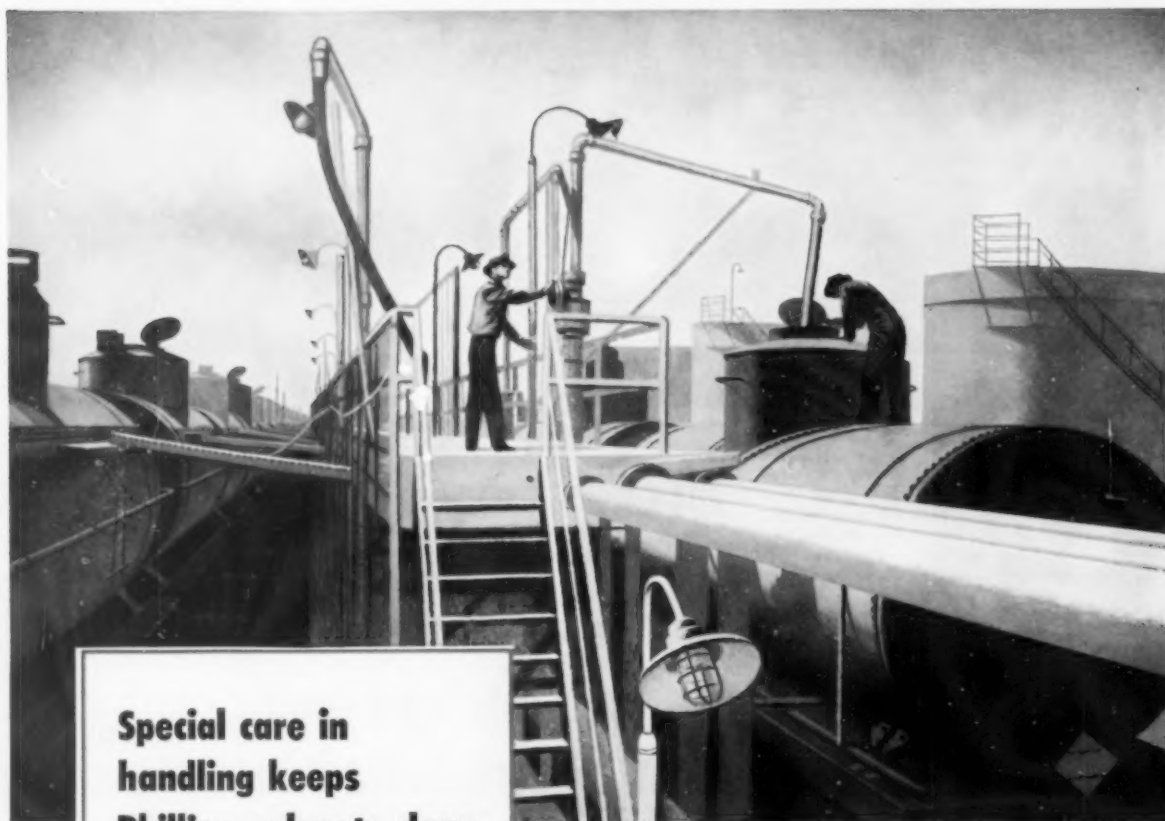
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Research Improves Ginning



GENERAL VIEW of Southeastern Ginning Laboratory, Clemson, S.C. At left are ginning laboratory and shop; at right, office and gin sample clinic.



THIS VIEW shows equipment in the fiber clinic of the Laboratory.

THIS one-bale, all-metal container with a forklift on tractor is used in storage and handling studies.



Part I—Southeastern Laboratory

REGIONAL CONDITIONS peculiar to cotton ginning in the Southeast, as well as the basic ginning requirements common to most areas of the Cotton Belt, were considered by the staff of the Southeastern Cotton Ginning Research Laboratory, Clemson, S.C. in developing the program for the Southeast.

There are many practices and customs peculiar to cotton production in the Southeast which, in themselves, are outside the purview of ginning research. But, when considered in the aggregate, they have tremendous impact on the efficiency of ginning.

The small size of farms; the practice of "sheeting" and use of inadequately-sized wagons, trailers or trucks for hauling the seed cotton; the competition for attention from other cash crops; the environmental factors favoring heavy insect infestation; the varied types of soil; the risk of weather damage from heavy rains and storms; and many other factors combine to cause very wide variations in the quality of cotton as delivered to the gin.

In order to provide the service demanded by his customer, the ginner must equip his gin to handle roughly-harvested cotton about as fast as clean, hand-picked cotton. Custom dictates that a bale of cotton should be ginned in 10 to 15 minutes. Competition among the cotton buyers for clean samples also makes the customer of the gin demand services in the form of drying and cleaning, which if not used judiciously, can lower fiber qualities.

The average gin in the Southeast can expect about 1,000 to 1,250 bales per year. Because of the small volume, most ginneries must have some other source of income. This dilemma can be resolved in

two ways, assuming that the ginning operation is to be self-sustaining; i.e., a large number of small gins with small volumes, or a smaller number of large gins with greater volumes.

Former research has established the fact that fiber properties are maintained at their optimum inherent values when the moisture content of the fiber is in the range of five to seven percent during actual separation of fiber and seed. This research has also established the fact that the cleaning efficiencies of present machinery are higher if the moisture content of the fiber is less than five percent during the cleaning operations.

It appears, therefore, that either new cleaning machinery and techniques must be developed to operate more efficiently

(Continued on Page 27)

By JAMES A. LUSCOMBE

The Article—The Author

THIS ARTICLE is the first of a series, written exclusively for The Press, summarizing research activities at the ginning laboratories of U.S. Department of Agriculture. Other articles in the series will appear in future issues.

THE AUTHOR is senior agricultural engineer, Agricultural Engineering Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, USDA. He is engineer in charge of the research at Southeastern Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Clemson, S.C.

Plains Cotton Growers Hold Board Meeting

A report on pending cotton legislation and future plans of Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., were among topics discussed at a meeting of the directors Sept. 20 in the Lubbock Hotel.

Included on the agenda for the meeting were reports on the Texas Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee cotton acreage allotment hearings; crop quality survey for 1957; gin sign-up for 1957; budget and finance committee recommendations; cotton promotion plans; marketing committee report on price quotations and business matters.

They Never Lie

Worms Provide Proof Fishermen Honest

Worms prove that fishermen are honest. O. D. Peden of Lubbock operates an "Honest John" worm business. Boxes of worms are left on a table, with the price of \$1 per box marked, and Peden never watches the worms. Recently, he left town for several days.

When he returned he found about \$12 in the cash box but one box of worms was not accounted for, he said.

Peden was not discouraged although friends had warned him against operat-

Oklahoma Cooperative Ginners Set Dates

Cooperative Ginners' Association of Oklahoma will hold its annual convention in Hobart, Lucile Millwee, Carnegie, secretary-treasurer, has announced. The meeting will be held at the American Legion Building on Jan. 21, 1958.

ing the worm business as he did.

His faith was justified in two weeks after the vacation accounting when he found a lone dollar bill in the box and not a box of worms missing.

"Aw, it was just some guy, maybe from out of town, who forgot to pay for his worms and then thought of it," commented Peden.

• Study Will Promote U.S. Soybeans

DR. A. K. SMITH of the USDA's Northern Utilization and Development Division, Peoria, Ill., will go to Japan to study the reasons for the Japanese preference for their own and Chinese soybeans in the manufacture of products such as tofu and miso. Tofu is a custard-like curd eaten in soups, while miso is a paste eaten in many food preparations, and they are a primary source of protein in the Japanese diet.

Although this country has been exporting about 20 million bushels of soybeans annually to Japan in recent years, only a relatively small quantity of the beans have been used in making foods that utilize the whole soybean and not just the oil or the meal.

Dr. Smith will investigate what differences exist between Japanese and Chinese soybeans and American soybeans, and why they occur. He also will seek to determine how foods can be made from U.S. soybeans which will be more acceptable to the Japanese. Success in his investigation can mean a broader market for U.S. soybeans.

USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service and the American Soybean Association of Hudson, Iowa, for some time have been conducting an over-all program to promote the market for U.S. soybeans in Japan. That program has been expanded to include USDA's Agricultural Research Service, which has made Dr. Smith's services available. A specialist, he will work with private trade groups and government officials there to promote wider and more direct use of U.S. soybeans in Japanese diets.

Soil, Water Conservation Research Set by USDA

Funds have been made available by Congress to provide new Federal research facilities in various areas of the country for work on problems of soil and water conservation, USDA reports.

Congress has directed that new laboratories be located at Oxford, Miss., Watkinsville, Ga., Phoenix, Ariz., and Morris, Minn.; they will be operated by Soil and Water Conservation Research Division of USDA's Agricultural Research Service.



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"This year we converted to Du Pont 'Ceresan' 200. We would like to express our satisfaction with this new product. We like the red color, find 'Ceresan' easy to use, and employees as well as customers prefer it."

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Grayson-Elliott, Inc.
Summerton, S. C.



"We like the way 'Ceresan' works in our slurry treaters—no sludge or settling out. Our help doesn't complain about odor. The fine red color it imparts to seed assures the farmer that the seed has been treated properly."

E. H. Barnes
Lankart Seed Farm, Ltd.
Waco, Texas



"We have used new Du Pont 'Ceresan' liquid ever since it was placed on the market. We are highly pleased with results. It is easy to use and does not bother our labor or clog up our machine—customers are pleased, too."

W. M. Prichard
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Louisville, Ga.



"We picked 'Ceresan' liquid for our fungicide and are pleased with the uniform coverage it imparts to seed, the lack of dust or odor, and the fine solution it makes for our mist treater. We know it will protect seed in the soil."

Dr. C. M. Meadows
Southwest Sprayer & Chem. Co.
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No wonder the new "Ceresan" liquids are winning the praise of seed treaters. They offer exceptional control of disease organisms... assure maximum efficiency in use. There's no objectionable odor, no dust problem; they are non-freezing to minus 40°F. They help speed up seed treating... won't settle out, stick tight to seed for lasting protection.

You can be sure of superior economy and per-

formance with new "Ceresan" liquids. Longer equipment service life, too... they keep corrosion to a minimum. No matter what type treater you use—Gustafson or Foresburg mist treaters; Panogen ready-mix treaters; Caulkins, Gustafson or Superior slurry treaters; or converted dust treaters—there is a "Ceresan" liquid designed for it. Buy and try "Ceresan" liquids today!

...and tags from Du Pont can help you sell seed



Tags (shown left) are now available to treaters using "Ceresan" seed disinfectants. Attach a tag to each bag containing seed treated with Du Pont "Ceresan" to let your customers know that the seed is treated and protected. It's an excellent way to boost sales and promote your services. Ask your supplier about Du Pont "Ceresan" tags.

On all chemicals, follow label instructions and warnings carefully.



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"57" platform lifts easily for cleaning and lubrication. Note simplified lever system and ball bearing platform support, designed to absorb loading shocks and eliminate excessive wear on the pivots. Platform overhangs base to protect against dirt and dust in the lever system.

It's NEW . . . a 1000 lb. capacity portable beam scale, specially designed by Howe for its 100th anniversary! New features, rugged all-metal construction and dependability, new advanced styling—and a special anniversary price—mean more scale value for you with the "57!"

CHECK THESE FEATURES: full 1000 lb. capacity . . . solid cast iron platform . . . Howe's unique simplified lever system and ball bearing platform support . . . all metal pillar and cap . . . rugged, easy-rolling steel wheels . . . and you can choose the beam that's best for your weighing needs—standard single (100 x 1/2), double or full capacity.

The Howe "57" is the perfect low cost, all-purpose scale . . . simple, maintenance-free, sturdy, dependable, and above all accurate. Get all the details on the "57" today. Call your local Howe branch office, or contact



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RUTLAND • VERMONT

• \$10,000 More Needed For Cotton Farming

INCREASED COSTS of growing cotton and other types of farming were analyzed recently by USDA.

Average capital investment on a family cotton farm on Texas High Plains in 1956 was \$38,250, USDA estimated. This was \$10,000 more than in 1947-49. Capital for a cotton-tobacco farm in North Carolina rose from \$30,370 to the 1956 average of \$38,200.

Lubbock Cotton Exchange To Expand Facilities

Directors of the Lubbock Cotton Exchange, on Sept. 12 took action to expand and enlarge the facilities of the Exchange. A building on Texas Avenue formerly occupied by Uhlmann Grain Co., was leased for one year.

Evans Heads Oklahoma Cooperative Ginners

Joe A. Evans Dill City, Okla., has been appointed president of the Cooperative Ginners' Association of Oklahoma. He succeeds C. A. Holmberg, who resigned when he left the ginning industry to become cashier of the First National Bank at Erick, as reported recently in The Press.

Evans is manager of The Farmers' Union Cooperative Gin, Dill City. He is a native of the Dill community and a graduate of Oklahoma State University where he majored in agriculture. He served seven years as veterans' agriculture training instructor before he became bookkeeper for the gin at Dill City in 1952. He was promoted to manager in 1953.

He also owns a farm. He is a Sunday School teacher in the First Baptist Church, member of the I.O.O.F. Lodge and secretary of the Dill City Chamber of Commerce. He is serving a second term on the board of directors of the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association.

Joe and his wife, Iola, have three children, a son Perry, 13, two daughters Loretta, 11, and Marion, 10.



JOE A. EVANS

Seed Cotton Grouping At Gins Urged

Grouping of seed cotton at gins is being advocated this season by many cotton leaders. Cotton and ginning specialists of most of the state Extension Services have issued statements calling attention to this plan, which has been used successfully at gins in different parts of the Belt.

Growers can get \$5 to \$10 more per bale through improved quality, in many cases, where cotton is grouped according to the method of harvesting used, and ginned with careful attention to the proper amount of cleaning and drying for that particular cotton.

Ginners who have used the method have usually held meetings with their customers, explaining the mutual benefits to the producer and ginner from the plan, and arranging a procedure for operating that is satisfactory to customers.

Details of the plan, which have appeared in previous issues of The Press, are available from USDA, state Extension Services and the National Cotton Council.

Pine Bluff Cotton Groups Hear W. Gordon McCabe

W. Gordon McCabe, Jr., stated that "we are now at the lowest point of textile activity," at the annual banquet honoring cotton buyers and brokers of Pine Bluff, Ark. The vice-president of the J. P. Stevens & Co., Greenville, S.C., added that cotton textile activity has only one way to go—up. He offered a three-part program—price, promotion, research—to reach a satisfactory operation.

McCabe added that the rest of the year will see the greatest emphasis placed on research and utilization of textile products "that we have ever seen in the history of cotton fabrics."

Cotton Council Moves Washington Office

The Washington office of the National Cotton Council has been moved to new quarters in Room 502 of the Ring Building at 1200—18th Street NW. This will alleviate crowded conditions and allow the staff to be integrated into a single working area.

The Washington office of the Council had been located in the Marsh Building since October 1949.

Henry Banks, Ginner, Dies

Henry Banks, a leading cotton planter and ginner at Clarkdale, Ark., died on Sept. 6. Friends in the industry join The Press staff in extending sympathy to his family and associates.

■ N. K. WEBB, who has been at the Vegetable Oil Products Co. mill at Blythe, Calif., has returned to the Gilbert, Ariz., mill of the firm; and J. C. RICHARDSON, formerly at Casa Grande, Ariz., is now manager for Vegetable Oil Products at Blythe.

• Rains Retard Cotton Progress, Picking

DEVELOPMENT of the cotton crop and progress of picking were slowed during the past two weeks by rains in many parts of the Belt. Heavy rains were continuing in Southeastern areas at press-time as an aftermath of a tropical hurricane, with damage to quality of open cotton.

Even the Southwest had too much rain in spotted localities, though general soaking rains were needed by other crops and ranges.

Harvesting and ginning are getting into full swing over a large part of the Belt; and, of course, are nearing an end in southernmost areas.

Rains encouraged insect attacks and

hampered control measures, as well as delaying the maturing of a crop that already was late. Lateness may become a major factor in the final out-turn of the crop in the West, which needs a late frost in order to realize the high yields now anticipated.

Heads Grain Association

Madison Clement, Clement Grain Co., Waco, Texas, has been elected president of the Grain and Feed Dealers' National Association.

Firm Has Open House

Hohenberg Bros. Co. held an open house Sept. 18 at its new offices, 266 Front Street, Memphis.



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U.S.

Soybeans and Cottonseed in World Markets

An address before the American Soybean
Association Convention, August 27, 1957

THE SOYBEAN and cottonseed industries share the job of providing by far the greater part of the edible vegetable oils and the oilseed meal consumed in this country. In addition, they supply other countries with enough oil and meal, including the content of soybeans, to make the United States the world's leading exporter of both.

In this job of providing for domestic and world needs your industry has in recent years played the major role. Cottonseed was formerly this country's principal supplier of vegetable oil and oilseed meal but the miraculous growth of your industry has caused soybeans and soybean products to surpass cottonseed and cottonseed products by a wide margin. This growth has enabled the United States to become the world's great exporter of fats and oils instead of being, as it was as recently as 1940, a net importer. Your greatly expanded oilseed meal production, by providing our livestock and poultry raisers with an economical high-protein feed supplement, has helped to attain an even higher standard of living in what was already the best-fed nation on earth.

It is worthwhile to speculate a little about the bases for your phenomenal growth.

I suppose that the basic reason for your success is that your product was ideally fitted both to your climate and to your terrain. We who are associated with cotton have in recent years become very conscious of the importance of terrain, for we have learned that our production is most efficient on land level enough over wide enough areas to permit use of the improved agricultural techniques that have, during the very period of your industry's rise, transformed so much of American agriculture.

To suggest that your success is basically due to climate and to a terrain that permitted you to capitalize on the revolution in agricultural methods is not to overlook the more personal factors in the outcome. Phenomenal growth such as yours bespeaks astute and efficient growers. It demonstrates that your splendid association has provided intelligent and constructive leadership. The collaboration and cooperation which you have enjoyed with the industry that processes your soybeans has likewise been a factor. You have been helpful to each other and your great progress is evidence of the profitability of working together in harmony.

Now I have not enumerated these

factors contributing to your success simply to be polite. The fact of the matter is that I could say many of the same things about the cotton industry, of which cottonseed is a byproduct. Yours, after all, is an old product in a new area. What is sometimes overlooked is that cotton's production history, in this same period of your own rapid growth, has also been that of an old product moving into a new area in search of a more productive terrain. Soybeans, it is true, moved into your Middle West all the way from the Orient whereas cotton, which had long been grown in the Old South, reached only into the Southwest and the Far West. But the results have been similar.

There is no need here to recite yields in this new area of soybean production, but you may not know what happened to cotton when it moved West. In 1956 the average yield per harvested acre in the newer, level, irrigated and intensively-cultivated areas of the West and Southwest was more than three times the yield in the long-established older areas if you except the level alluvial soils of the Mississippi and a few other river bottoms which are almost ideally suited to efficient cotton cultivation. As recently as 10 years ago the Western areas of which I speak produced but a fraction of what they produce today.

If my analysis is correct, the factors that made our two crops successful in new areas were basically the same: favorable climate and a terrain that permitted astute and efficient growers to take advantage of the revolution of agricultural techniques that has marked our generation.

But for all this similarity in the forces that operated upon production in our two industries, they stand today in quite different positions. For one thing your industry is free and expanding whereas ours is regimented and contracting. You will understand that in saying this I am talking about cotton generally. Nobody produces just cottonseed. It is strictly a byproduct of the growth of cotton fiber, and when acreage is restricted in

order to control the supply of the price-supported fiber, the whole industry—including the part primarily interested in cottonseed—is cut back correspondingly.

Another difference between our two industries is that your product has always moved into consumption whereas the most valuable part of our growers' product—the lint or fiber—has moved in significant part into Commodity Credit Corp. inventories. There is no more dramatic way of citing this difference than to quote from a speech made a little more than a year ago by Secretary Benson:

"Cotton programs, intended primarily to support prices and incomes of cotton growers during the past 23 years, resulted in a net realized cost to the government of \$1,603,000,000. This excludes losses, presently unknown, which are almost certain to be experienced on the \$2,500,000,000 worth of cotton now owned or under loan to the CCC. By contrast, the soybean price support program during this same period resulted in a net gain of nearly \$4 million."

Remember that the Secretary said this more than a year ago! If he were making the same speech today, he would have to report the total "realized loss" on cotton to be well over \$2 billion.

Cotton is not the only commodity in this unhappy position but it has somehow become "chief whipping boy" for the apparent failure of the present type of agricultural program. Cotton is being held up far and wide as a horrible example of what happens to commodities which the government supports at levels that simultaneously price them out of markets and encourage further production. An editorial which appeared in LIFE Magazine in May is typical, and I will take time to quote from it:

"This program is causing cotton to strangle itself to death. When the consumption of everything else in this growing land has been rising, cotton has been standing still by comparison. In 1930 it made up 85 percent of all fibers used by Americans; last year it made up only 66 percent."

I can add to this discouraging story

by Dupuy Bateman, Jr.

PRESIDENT.

NATIONAL COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION



the facts that during the last 25 years—roughly the period during which we have had support legislation—foreign production of cotton and world production of synthetic substitutes for cotton have *each* increased by an amount larger than the entire U.S. cotton crop harvested last fall. On the face of things, U.S. cotton has lost two-thirds of its potential markets to foreign growths and artificial fibers. You will not, in these circumstances, be surprised to learn that this current season cotton will have the smallest acreage since 1878—approximately 14½ million acres.

I perhaps should remind you once more that I have so far been talking about cotton generally. I shall come to cottonseed in a moment, but the point I have endeavored to make is that while the two industries we here represent—cotton and soybeans—have enjoyed the same opportunity to profit from our generation's revolution in agricultural techniques, yours has taken full advantage

NEW OFFICERS of the American Soybean Association, who were elected at a recent joint convention held in Minneapolis, are (left picture, left to right) John Sawyer, London, Ohio, president; George M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, executive vice-president and secretary-treasurer, and C. G. Simcox, Assumption, Ill., vice-president. National Soybean Processors' Association elected as leaders for the coming year (right picture, left to right) Glenn Pogeler, Mason City, Iowa, vice-chairman of the board; Don Walker, St. Louis, secretary; H. A. Abbott, Bloomington, Ill., treasurer; M. D. McVay, Minneapolis, board chairman, and R. G. Houghtlin, Chicago, president.

age of that opportunity whereas cotton, by accepting the acreage limitations that go with high price support, has in effect resisted it. Cotton production has been restricted in new, efficient areas in order to preserve it in older, less-efficient areas.

I come now to cottonseed as such.

The important point here is that cottonseed is a byproduct. It accounts for only a fraction—perhaps an eighth and in some years as little as a tenth—of the gross income from cotton growing. This fact is important in any understanding of the supply of edible oil and oilseed meal.

It means, first of all, that the supply of cottonseed is primarily governed by the prospects and conditions that affect another commodity, namely, cotton. In recent years, when restrictions have been shrinking the cotton grower's acreage, the supply of cottonseed has been governed by the same limitations imposed to restrict the supply of cotton. If cotton were free of acreage restrictions and its price made its cultivation attractive to the grower, he would substantially increase the production of cotton, and incidentally of cottonseed, even though oilseed prices were at the

(Continued on Page 28)

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from our Washington Bureau

by FRED BAILEY

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Can Farm Leaders Agree?** — The question of whether new farm legislation can be enacted next session of Congress may be answered this fall, well ahead of when the nation's lawmakers reassemble.

The answer will hinge on whether farm groups already in agreement, (1) that present programs are proven failures, and (2) that Benson's proposals are no solution, can take the third and biggest step—agreement among themselves on something better.

Urgency of reaching such agreement has spurred the greatest effort ever to reconcile differences. Commodity groups which up to now have warred over conflicting interests are beginning to really 'round common denominators. Heads of major farm organizations are holding closed-door meetings to develop unified programs based on points of agreement.

Most in the news will be the third meeting of the newly-formed National Conference of Commodity Organizations. It's to be held here next week, Sept. 25-26. Mike Norton, head of the Milk Producers' Federation and driving-force behind NCCO, expects three dozen commodity groups to be represented.

Specific legislative proposals will be submitted. But contrary to rumor, an omnibus farm bill won't be drafted at this meeting. That's planned for a fourth session later this year . . . after all commodity groups have voiced their proposals and there's been discussion.

NCCO has a number of hurdles to clear before it becomes a full-fledged power in farm policy-making. For one thing it lacks backing from either USDA or the Farm Bureau. Both plan to ignore it and hope it will go away. If it doesn't, they are expected to fight it. For another, not all commodities are represented by the major producer organization. In some cases it's a vocal minority group. For still another, some differences between commodity groups may be so basic as to thwart compromise. For example, divergent views of livestock, soybean, and cotton groups over production and pricing of edible oils.

What will NCCO proposals include for cotton? Farm officialdom will be watching closely for the answer to that, especially in view of current ferment in producer and processor circles. Nothing new or startling is looked for, however. More likely, proposals will closely parallel those made by Congress. That's because one guide in blueprinting suggestions will be to come up with ideas acceptable to a majority of legislators.

• **Off-Record Meeting** — Another farm group meeting earlier this month was for the same purpose . . . an attempt to agree not to disagree over changes in farm laws. It was the off-the-record conference between officials of the four big farm organizations—Farm Bureau, National Grange, Council of Farmer Co-op's, and Farmers' Union.

Upshot of the meeting was also much

the same—first steps toward agreement that farm problems must be solved on a commodity-by-commodity basis, that there must be less reliance on government and that emphasis should be given to expanded use of marketing agreements. In the wind were signs of a Farmers Union shift away from the Brannan-type programs, and of a Farm Bureau shift from the Benson-type. More meetings are planned.

Failure of farm groups to get together on program recommendations before next session of Congress will leave Benson with whip in hand . . . the whip being assurance that Eisenhower will veto anything Benson doesn't favor.

A sharply divided farm bloc could neither change the USDA Secretary's mind nor over-ride a veto. A unified farm bloc might pass new legislation despite a veto.

• **Benson To Stay** — Along these lines, it is now settled that Benson will continue as Secretary of Agriculture and that his judgment on farm matters has unqualified endorsement by Eisenhower.

Renewed efforts to dump Benson have gotten nowhere, and won't. Ike assured Benson of this when the two met at the President's vacation headquarters in Rhode Island week before last. The Secretary later announced that Eisenhower had asked him to stay on, that the church of which he is an official on leave (Mormon) had agreed, and that he had consented.

Conservative Republicans now privately admit that there's no use trying to dislodge Benson in face of the close Eisenhower-Benson personal friendship. But Democratic strategists plan to step-up demands for Benson's resignation . . . now that they are positive he's here to stay. Idea is not to precipitate his being fired, rather to keep him under the lights as a campaign target in 1958. Democratic National Committee is reported to be devoting considerable effort to preparation of anti-Benson speech material.

Aides to Benson say that USDA will have only one legislative proposal next session which will effect cotton. That will be the suggestion that (1) the supply-demand formula which calls for higher supports as surplus is reduced be removed, and (2) the minimum level of supports be lowered. This is the same proposal which Benson made and Congress ignored last session.

Can Benson push his proposals through Congress? He has told Eisenhower that he is sure he can. The reason why, he said, is that lawmakers at home this fall will learn that USDA proposals are supported by a majority of farmers. Aides who have accompanied Benson on speaking tours confirm this. They insist that the Secretary is succeeding in "converting" farmers, even those in "the most hostile areas."

Mrs. E. R. Callier Dies

Mrs. Lena Callier, 79, widow of E. R. Callier, who was president of the former Trinity Cotton Oil Co. in Dallas, died Sept. 16. Her husband died in 1942. She is survived by her sister, Mrs. Walter Bennett of Fort Worth.

New Gin at Edgewood

E. A. Brooks and Gerald Johnson are operating their new gin at Edgewood, Texas. Their previous plant was destroyed by fire.



Cooperative
Ginners
Visit

THREE COOPERATIVE GINNERS of the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas are shown here as they discuss problems of the 1957 season—now completed in that section. Left to right are R. A. Jansen, manager, Valley Growers' Gin and Supply Co., Weslaco; Neil Chandler, assistant manager of the same organization; and W. M. Basinger, manager of Mercedes Cooperative Gin.

Forrest E. Benson Dies, ADM Executive

Forrest E. Benson, 60, a vice-president of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., and an outstanding authority on soybean marketing and processing, died Sept. 10 at his home in Mound, Minn.

His death, apparently from a heart attack, was unexpected. He had not been ill recently and only two weeks ago had taken part in the annual meeting of the National Soybean Processors' Association.

Associated with the grain industry since 1918 and with ADM for 28 years, Benson had been active on various committees of the processors' association. He was chairman of the group's soybean grades and contracts committee and a member of the Soybean Crop Improvement Council.

Plains Cooperative Sets Open House, Sept. 25

Plains Cotton Cooperative Association of Lubbock will hold an open house Wednesday, Sept. 25 from 5 until 7:30 p.m. in their new offices on the Buffalo Lake Road. The offices were just completed at a cost of \$75,000.

Coberly-West Horses Win

Coberly-West Co., Shafter, cotton firm, took first and fifth places for horses entered in the draft gelding class at the recent California State Fair and Exposition horse show at Sacramento.



LON WEEDMAN

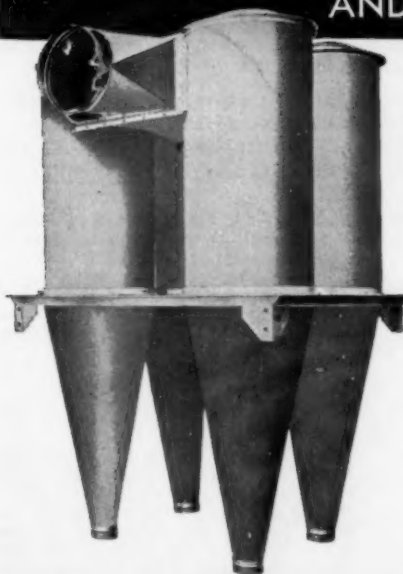


W. M. (BILL) THOMPSON

Watson Names Sales Representatives

APPOINTMENT of two new sales representatives is announced by Ferris Watson Seed Co., Garland, Texas. W. H. (Bill) Thompson comes to the firm with a background of sales experience, including the past 15 years in the aircraft industry. He received his college education at Arlington State College and SMU. He and Mrs. Thompson, the former Lucille Chapman, have two sons who are Texas University men. Thompson is a Mason, Odd Fellow and Baptist. Lon Weedman also has a background of sales work before joining the Watson organization. He attended schools in Missouri and Kansas before coming to Texas; and is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Hella Temple Shrine in Dallas, and First Christian Church in Garland. His wife, the former Verna Tays, works at Garland State Bank. Both new members of the Watson organization list hunting and fishing as favorite sports.

HIGH EFFICIENCY DUST COLLECTORS AND TRAVELING TELESCOPES



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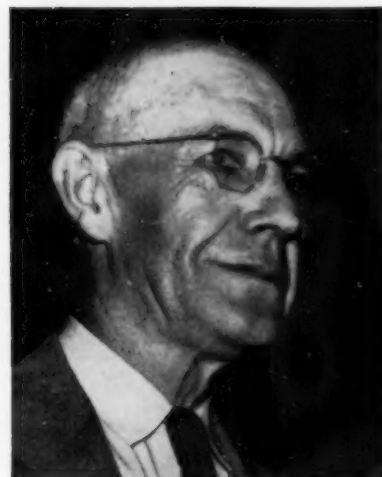
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LUBBOCK, TEXAS



Mechanization Conference Program Is Announced



LOUISIANA'S Red River Valley cotton area will be host to the annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference on Oct. 2-4. The Washington-Youree and Shreve hotels in Shreveport will be headquarters, with sessions starting at 1:30 p.m. Oct. 2.

Meetings of special committees and technical groups will precede formal opening of the Conference, which will be attended by several hundred persons from the industry and educational agencies.

R. Flake Shaw, Greensboro, N.C., is general chairman for the meeting. Sponsors of the gathering are the National Cotton Council, USDA, land-grant colleges, the Farm Equipment Institute and others, with Louisiana State University as the host college this year.

• **Oct. 2 Program**—Shaw will open the initial session Wednesday afternoon, and Dean J. N. Efferson of LSU will welcome the visitors.

"Means of Expanding Cotton Markets" will be the title of an address by Lamar Fleming, Jr., Houston, Anderson, Clayton & Co. board chairman.

Coyt T. Wilson, associate director, Alabama Experiment Station, Auburn, will interpret the role of public research in reaching a market of 20 million bales.

The part of the farm equipment industry in achieving such a goal will be outlined by R. S. Stevenson, chairman of the executive committee of the Farm Equipment Institute and president of Allis-Chalmers



SOME LEADERS on the Mechanization Conference program are shown here. Top, left to right, are Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council; Lamar Fleming, Jr., Anderson, Clayton & Co.; and R. Flake Shaw, Conference chairman. Center is Ed Lipscomb, National Cotton Council, who will speak at the banquet. Bottom pictures, left to right, show C. M. Merkel, U.S. Ginning Laboratory; and Rex Colwick, USDA, State College, Miss.

Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee.

Engineering research will be reviewed by G. W. Giles, North Carolina State College, Raleigh; and Harold E. Pinches, USDA Agricultural Research Service, Washington, will talk on management engineering at this session.

• **Oct. 3**—Weed control in cotton will be emphasized on Thursday.

Claude L. Welch, director of the Council's Production and Marketing Division, will discuss "Do We Really Need Good Weed Control."

Others discussing phases of weed control at the morning session will include H. T. Barr, Louisiana State University; Dr. Grady B. Crowe, Dr. John T. Holstun and O. B. Wooten of USDA, all at Stoneville, Miss.; Russell Y. Ratcliff, farmer at St. Joseph, La.; and Dr. W. C. Shaw, USDA, Beltsville, Md.

"Future Application Equipment for Agricultural Chemicals" will be the subject for Kenneth Messenger, USDA, Beltsville, Md.

Shreveport Chamber of Commerce and Bossier Home Demonstration Council will be hosts at a luncheon at noon at Red River Valley Experiment Station.

Superintendent J. Y. Oakes of the Station will welcome the visitors; and Carl H. Thomas and Dr. Walter K. Porter will be in charge of a demonstration of full-season weed control practices.

• **Lipscomb To Speak**—Featured speaker Thursday evening at a banquet will be Ed Lipscomb, the Council's director of sales promotion.

• **Oct. 4**—Friday's morning session is to open with discussions of land preparation and efficient cotton production. Participants on the program will include T. W. Edminister, USDA, Beltsville, Md.; Dr. A. W. Cooper, USDA, Auburn, Ala.; Irwin L. Saveson, Louisiana State University; J. W. Twist and J. W. Kirkpatrick, Twist Plantation, Twist, Ark.; and T. E. Corley, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

Jay G. Porterfield, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, will talk on "Looking Ahead at Planting Methods and Equipment"; and forms and placement of fertilizer will be the topic for Dr. George E. Smith, University of Missouri, Columbia.

Rex F. Colwick, coordinator of the Regional Cotton Mechanization Project, State College, Miss., will speak on "Impact of Supplemental Irrigation on Cotton Mechanization"; and practical considerations in irrigation systems will be reviewed by James L. Gattis, Arkansas Extension Service, Little Rock.

Two mechanical harvesting subjects are scheduled, with Trimble R. Hedges and Marvin Hoover of the University of California and California Extension Service presenting a paper on the subject; and C. M. Merkel, engineer in charge, U.S. Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss., discussing storing and ginning of mechanically-picked cotton.

"Pay-Off from Latest Cotton Production Know-how," is the subject for the final formal speech on the program, with H. C. Sanders, Louisiana Extension Service director, as speaker.

■ **JOHN F. MOLONEY**, Memphis, National Cottonseed Products Association secretary-treasurer, attended the recent meeting of the feed trade rules committee of Grain and Feed Dealers' National Association at Toledo, Ohio.

Chemical Meeting To Hear Foreign Authorities

Dr. A. R. Uguhart of the Shirley Institute of Manchester, England, and Dr. Georg Heberlein of the Heberlein Company of Wattwil, Switzerland, will be featured speakers at the sixth annual Chemical Finishing Conference to be held Oct. 2-3 in Washington.

The conference, which will be attended by several hundred textile officials and research leaders, has rapidly gained a world-wide reputation as a "sounding board" for developments in the textile finishing field, says its sponsor, the National Cotton Council. It will be held in the Statler Hotel.

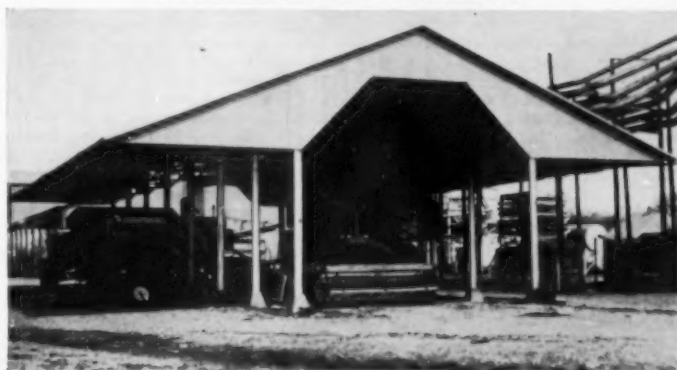
Dr. Heberlein, head of one of Europe's foremost textile finishers, will

discuss three finishing processes which impart to cotton varied high fashion effects and make possible new fields for cotton and its re-entry into lost ones.

Dr. Uguhart, associate director of the Shirley Institute and an international cellulose authority, will discuss reasons underlying the great differences of reactivity of chemically identical cellulose, which is becoming increasingly important as science develops methods of actually modifying cotton fiber to give it new characteristics.

■ **ROY DAVIS**, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill; and **TOM POWERS**, Plains Cooperative Cotton Compress, were among Lubbock businessmen honored recently for donations toward cost of equipment for the Negro Boys' Club.

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Progress Made in Bacterial Blight Control

SEED treatment and variety improvement offer good opportunities for control of cotton bacterial blight, Oklahoma State University scientists believe.

Acid delinting, and treatment with Ceresan M, Dow 9B, or Captan generally eliminate the blight organism from the surface of the seed, Lloyd Brinkerhoff, USDA plant pathologist at OSU, said during the 1957 field day held recently at the Oklahoma Cotton Research Station near Chickasha.

It's the blight organism that lives within the seed, and may cause as much as 10 percent primary infection in the new crop, that presents a special problem.

Brinkerhoff found that soaking delinted seed in water at 158 degrees F. for eight minutes, meanwhile stirring well, killed the blight organism within the seed. To date, he has made greenhouse tests and only one field test of the method, but it looks promising.

The hot water treatment in combination with chemicals, and seed treatment with infra-red light, also are being tested, but to date have not given complete

control. Another method, the soaking of delinted seed in Ceresan M, Captan, or Diathane D14, looked good in one greenhouse test, but Brinkerhoff must get good results from field tests before he'll recommend it.

Brinkerhoff says that if the hot water treatment is found to be satisfactory, it might well be used in "cleaning up" foundation and breeders' seed. Such seed frequently is grown under irrigation, and it is irrigation that has been responsible for much spread of the blight organism.

The OSC Agricultural Experiment Station is growing approximately 700 cotton selections in an attempt to develop a blight-resistant variety of commercial value, according to N. E. Justus, OSU instructor in agronomy. A "gene" for blight resistance has been transferred from Stoneville 20 to Stoneville 62. Although a gene which causes dwarfness in the plants appears to be linked with the blight-resistance gene in the Stoneville 62, back-crossing to Stoneville 62 is one of the more promising methods being used in the research.

• Household Margarine Buying Increases

HOUSEHOLD purchases of margarine during July amounted to almost 90 million pounds, according to USDA.

This represents an increase of seven percent over July 1955 (the last comparable month for which USDA records are available) and is 10 percent above the 1953-55 July average.

Margarine production this year is expected to establish a new record volume of 1,400,000,000 pounds, USDA predicts.

Butter purchases by U.S. householders during July totalled approximately 61 million pounds, about the same as last year, but almost 10 percent greater than the 1953-56 July average.

The monthly reports of household purchases are based on information obtained through a cooperative project financed by USDA and the American Dairy Association.

The average price paid for margarine was 1.4 cents per pound higher in July than two years earlier. Per capita purchases—about 0.54 pounds—were up more than three percent from the July 1955 rate. In July 1957 householders paid an average of 70 cents per pound for butter, 1.5 cents higher than a year earlier and slightly more than one cent above the 1953-56 average for the month.



THE MAP shows service zones established by Screw Conveyor Corp. for Kewanee Hydraulic Truck Dumper installations in the U.S. and Canada. Scene on the right is the seed receiving



station at a cottonseed oil mill. Four 50-foot Kewanee Hydraulic Truck Dumpers handle up to 80 tons of cottonseed per hour. Preventive maintenance keeps the equipment in order.

New Service

PROTECTIVE MAINTENANCE INSPECTION AVAILABLE

Screw Conveyor Corp., Hammond, Ind., manufacturers of Kewanee Hydraulic Truck Dumpers, announce the inauguration of a "Protective Maintenance Inspection Service" designed to assure users of Kewanee Dumpers continued and satisfactory operation of installed units.

E. P. Escher, vice-president, commented, "The development of this service came through a desire to protect customers against costly and time-consuming emergency shut-downs. It is the only service available for the protection of Hydraulic Truck Dumpers and is insurance against costly shut-downs during the peak season.

"To say the least, the system has been accepted with big acclaim. Users have hailed it as one of the most needed serv-

ices because if incoming grain or other bulk material could not be received due to mechanical delays, the whole plant would be at a standstill."

To make the system fool-proof nine service zones have been established as shown in the accompanying map. Zones include all states and all Canadian provinces. Inspectors will operate within each zone at a predetermined time period. Each inspection is covered by an experienced operator under the director of W. E. McKee, Jr., service superintendent. He is equipped with necessary tools, gauges and instruments to complete a thorough inspection. All operating mechanism and essential parts are checked and a report is filed with the customer. This outlines any recommendations the inspector feels should be followed.

If major repairs or millwright work are required to bring a Dumper into satisfactory operating condition, the

necessary parts may be ordered immediately and be on hand for the customer's millwright to install. Thus, a long shut-down can be avoided, with further assurance that the Dumper will be in perfect working order at all times. This feature in connection with Kewanee Dumpers is possible only because there are so many Kewanees in operation, otherwise the employment of a systematized inspection crew would be too costly, the firm points out.

A moderate charge is made for the service which is insurance, minimizing possible extensive repair costs that often accrue due to lack of advance knowledge of the condition of the unit. The inspection is made without interfering with the continued operation of the dumper.

Information relative to zones in which plants are located, and the inspection period available, may be obtained from Screw Conveyor Corp., 700 Hoffman Street, Hammond, Ind.

as viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• Council Seeks Plan

THE SEARCH for a long-range cotton price and production program, started by the National Cotton Council directors at the recent Memphis meeting, is seen by the cotton industry as a major forward step. Council directors named the following producers on a committee to report to delegates at the Jan. 13-14 meeting in Phoenix: George G. Chance, Bryan, Texas; J. D. Hays, Huntsville, Ala.; Delmar Roberts, Anthony, N.M.; Boswell Stevens, Macon, Miss.; and A. L. Story, Charleston, Mo.

Also members will be these Advisors to the board, Harold A. Young, North Little Rock, Ark.; W. T. Wynn, Greenville, Miss.; and Robert R. Coker, Hartsville, S.C.; Council Vice-President H. L. Wingate, Macon, Ga.; Cecil H. Colerette, Casa Grande, Ariz., chairman of the Council's production and marketing committee and ex-officio member of the board, and Tom Hitch, Columbia, Tenn., chairman of the utilization research committee and ex-officio board member.

The action was taken, the Council pointed out, because of the present cotton emergency and the need for a program behind which all branches and areas of the industry can unite. The Council is offering its facilities to help develop a united program which all of the industry can support.

• 'Taint So, Says Oklahoman

TEXAS BRAGGED once too often when it claimed to have contributed the first bale of 1957 cotton ginned in Oklahoma. The Press was informed that a bale from Grayson County, Texas, ginned at Hendrix on Aug. 30 was the first Oklahoma ginning of the season, and duly reported this in the Sept. 7 issue. However, Albin Nixon, manager of Farmers Union Exchange Gin at Anadarko, Okla., calls attention to the bale ginned Aug. 28 at his gin. It was from the farm of Zeb Foster.

This proves two things: You can't always believe *everything* Texans claim, and Oklahomans don't have to take second place to the Lone Star State in ginning any more than they do in football playing.

• New Oxidation Test

A NEW, ACCELERATED TEST to determine the oxidation stability of fats, oils and foods containing these ingredients is announced by Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn. Called the "Oxygen Bomb Method," the test is said to be more precise, faster and to require less attention than methods which food chemists have used for years, the Active Oxygen Method and the Schaal Oven Test.

• Sell Soybeans in May

MAY IS THE MONTH to sell soybeans, Arkansas Experiment Station studies show. From 1935 through 1956, May was the month of highest price 12 times and June highest nine times. In only three years did the high price month fall out-

side the season April to July. The seasonal low price fell in September, October, November, and December in all the years included except one.

• Military Uses More Lint

MILITARY USE of cotton rose 41 percent in 1956, the National Cotton Council reports. Cotton went into about 80 percent of all textile deliveries to armed forces last year.

• Changing Labels

LABELS on pesticides must not say or imply that the ingredients are endorsed by any U.S. agency. USDA has proposed new regulations on this matter to prevent any suggestion of endorsement by the federal government.

• Bye, Bye Bushel

THE BUSHEL as a unit for measuring grain may be on its way out. American Feed Manufacturers' Association's campaign to substitute the hundredweight for bushels is gaining momentum. Groups that have endorsed the idea include American Soybean Association, Indiana Grain and Food Dealers' Association, Arkansas Feed Manufacturers' Association and others. Efforts to eliminate the bushel started as early as 1941.

• Tomato Waste Feed

TOMATO WASTE may become the newest dairy feed. Dade County, in Florida, is considering a \$100,000 plant to solve sanitation problems by converting waste from tomatoes into feed. It is hoped that the feed will become as useful as citrus pulp.

• Soybean, Cottonseed Forecasts Larger

SHARP IMPROVEMENT in the soybean crop dominated the oilseeds production situation during the past month. USDA reports a crop of 459 million bushels indicated on Sept. 1.

Such a crop will set a new record high. The forecast is seven percent above that a month earlier, almost one percent more than the 1956 crop and 70 percent higher than the 10-year average.

The Sept. 1 cotton estimate indicated that 5,231,000 tons of cottonseed will be produced this season. This compares with 5,423,000 last season, and represents an appreciable gain over August prospects.

Flaxseed prospects, in contrast, declined more than 20 percent during August. The 32-million-bushel forecast is one-third below that of 1956.

Peanut production of 1,594,000,000 pounds is about the same as that last year.

Asian Nations To Buy U.S. Commodities

The International Cooperation Administration authorized procurement under the foreign aid program of \$12,500,000 of cotton, and \$15 million of soybeans, according to the Sept. 18 issue of the Wall Street Journal.

Formosa will get some of the cotton and the soybeans, while Korea will buy \$10 million of the cotton.

The cotton purchases must be made between Sept. 8 and Dec. 31 with delivery by March 31, 1958. The Formosan soybean buying must be done between Aug. 30 and Dec. 31, with delivery by Feb. 28.

Communists Buy Cotton

Communist China is buying nearly \$3 million worth of cotton from Uganda, the first cotton trade between these countries.



Three Wyricks
Active
At Texas Gins

THE WYRICKS, some of the best-known members of the cotton industry in Texas' Lower Rio Grande Valley are shown here. Left to right are Joe Wyrick, manager of Los Fresnos Cooperative Gin; Luther Wyrick, president, Growers' Marketing Association; and J. D. Wyrick, a director of Producers' Gin Association, Harlingen.



Photos Courtesy J. M. White, N.M. A&M.

Ginners Shown at Short Course

SCENES at the recent Cotton Ginning Short Courses at New Mexico A&M College and U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Mesilla Park, N.M., are shown here. Top left, discussing roller ginning, are, left to right: Clifton Black, Queen Creek, Ariz.; G. R. Denny, Marover, Ariz.; L. M. Moore, El Paso; and H. T. Montgomery of the Laboratory staff. Top right are V. L. Stedronsky, engineer in charge of the Laboratory; Al Bursey, Canutillo, Texas; J. B. Greer, La Union, N.M.; A. M. Pendleton, USDA Extension Service, Dallas; and Hughes Butterworth, USDA, El Paso. In the lower scene are Winston Lovelace, Loving, N.M.; O. J. Ford, Hagerman, N.M.; W. L. Griffin, Deming, N.M.; Roger B. Corbett, New Mexico A&M president; and Carl Meriwether, Las Cruces, N.M.



At Memphis, Sept. 7

NCPA Directors Act On Many Policies

■ OFFICES will not be consolidated; foreign markets to be studied; New Orleans chosen for 1960 meeting.

Officers and directors of National Cottonseed Products Association met Sept. 7 in Memphis. They acted on varied matters of interest to the membership, including Association organization and titles, legislation and convention sites.

Memphis and Dallas offices of the Association will not be consolidated, directors decided. This action followed a report by President Dupuy Bateman, Jr., on the result of a survey of members; and agreement that best interests of the industry could be served by keeping the offices as now located.

Board members approved a recommendation that Educational Director Garlon A. Harper's title be changed to "Director of Research and Education," and that the name of the Educational Service be changed to "Research and Educational Division."

After considering cotton developments and legislation, the following resolution was adopted:

"The provisions of the present law affecting cotton will result in a low acreage and a higher support price for the 1958 crop, which will cause greater loss-

es in cotton consumption than occurred this season;

"Therefore, we urge the passage, early in the next session of Congress, of legislation which will modify the formula in the present law so as to keep the support price from rising and the acreage from being further reduced, until such time as new permanent legislation can be passed."

President Bateman's address at the recent convention of the American Soybean Association was recommended to the attention of the membership by the board. The complete text appears in this issue of *The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press*, the official publication of NCPA.

Directors agreed to accept the invitation of soybean groups to explore foreign markets for fats and oils. President Bateman is appointing two cottonseed crushers and the National Cotton Council is being asked to name two cotton producers to serve with two soybean crushers and two soybean growers.

New Orleans was approved as the site for the 1960 convention. Atlanta, in 1958, and San Francisco, for 1959, had already been approved.

Directors adopted a motion that the Association support a bill to require state contributions toward federal emergency feed and seed disaster relief programs.

Curry Heads Council

Joseph T. Curry, St. Joseph, became president of Louisiana Delta Council on Sept. 1. Vice-presidents elected recently include George S. Shepherd, Lake Providence; and Earl Barham, Oak Ridge. Ford Ware, Rayville, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

• P&G Educational Grants Increase

PROCTER & GAMBLE is raising its aid-to-education program to nearly \$1 million yearly. Neil McElroy, president, has announced that 10 leading "national" universities will each receive \$20,000 annually. Thirty-nine state and regional associations will get \$110,000 annually, to aid some 465 other schools.

Procter & Gamble also provides the following educational grants: \$400,000 for scholarships to 240 young men and women in 52 colleges and universities; \$110,000 for postgraduate fellowships at independent and tax-supported colleges and universities; \$80,000 for contributions to the National Fund for Medical Education, The United Negro College Fund and other special grants in the field of higher education.

Robert W. Dickey, Arizona Cotton Leader, Dies

Robert W. Dickey, cotton grower, ginner and broker, died recently at Phoenix, Ariz. His many activities included service as a director of National Cotton Council and as an officer and director of many shippers' organizations. He was owner of Independent Gin, Eloy, Ariz.

Survivors include his wife, a son, three daughters, four sisters and a brother.

Field Day Is Oct. 8

Texas Experiment Substation at Lubbock will have its annual field day Oct. 8 in cooperation with Texas Extension Service. Morning tours, a lunch and speeches in the afternoon are planned.

• K. P. Ewing Joins Hercules Staff

K. P. EWING, who retired last month from USDA, has been named to an advisory post with Hercules Powder Company's Agricultural Chemicals Division, according to company officials.

Ewing's career in cotton insect control includes assignments with USDA in Texas and Louisiana since 1920. After pioneering the early season cotton insect control program in Texas in the late 1940's, he was made head of the Cotton Insects Section of the USDA in 1953, the post he held until his recent retirement.

While most of Ewing's efforts will be devoted to consulting with the Hercules entomological staff, he also expects to be able to devote some time to working with farm groups interested in cotton insect control.

Fire Destroys Gin Despite Work of Bucket Brigade

Fire recently destroyed Heber Polk's cotton gin at Islandton, S.C., despite efforts of a bucket brigade to save it. Loss was estimated at \$40,000, with insurance covering about half of this amount.

The gin's storage platform has been a favorite forum for political candidates during election years.

A bucket brigade of nearby residents took water from a creek to fight the fire, which was discovered at 5 a.m.

■ LEVON RAY, cotton breeder at Texas Experiment Substation, Lubbock, has transferred to College Station to do part-time research and complete studies for his Ph.D.



Heads 4-H Campaign

HARRY S. BAKER, Fresno, leader in many California and national cotton programs, heads the current industry fund-raising campaign in behalf of 4-H Clubs. Baker urges the cotton trade to contribute to the National 4-H Club Foundation, in addition to any local 4-H Club contributions. The cotton industry program which Baker heads is part of a nationwide effort by the 4-H Builders' Council, with J. D. Sykes of Ralston Purina Co. as chairman.

"Modern Textile Education" Theme of Joint Meeting

Discussions of modern textile education highlighted a two-day joint meeting of the education committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute and the National Council for Textile Education held Sept. 10 at North Carolina State College in Raleigh.

Dean Malcolm E. Campbell welcomed the groups when the sessions get under way at the School of Textiles. John W. Shirley, dean of the faculty at State College, delivered the main address at a dinner session at the Hotel Sir Walter. His topic was "The Basic Aims of Technological Education."

The program included a tour of the School of Textiles, talks by Julian Robertson of Erlanger Mills of Salisbury,

chairman of the ACMI education committee; Martin J. Lydon, president of the Lowell Technological Institute and also president of the National Council for Textile Education, and Bertrand W. Hayward, president of the Philadelphia Textile Institute.

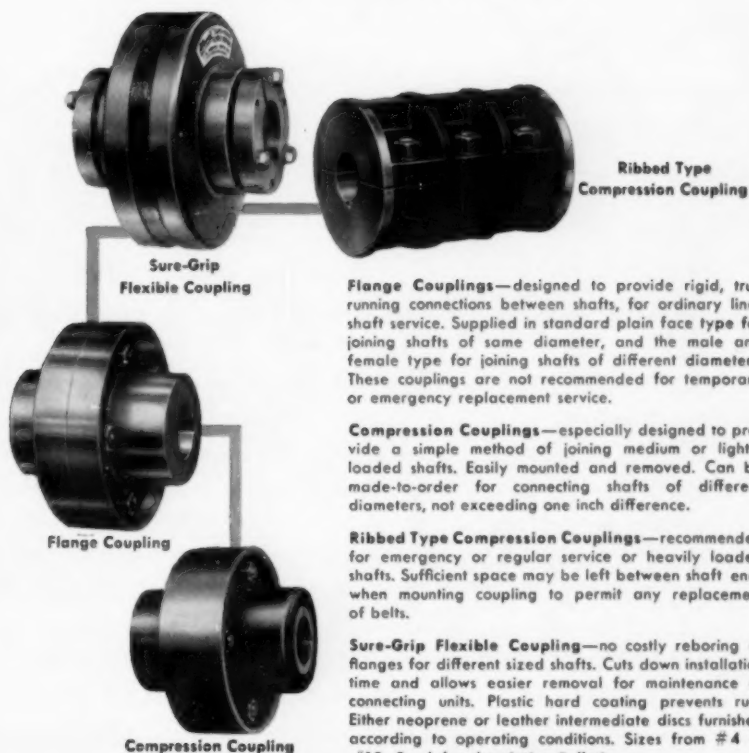
The American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute is the central trade association for the textile industry and the National Council for Textile Education is made up of textile school deans.

Chemists Plan Short Course

American Oil Chemists' Society is planning a short course on soap and syndets in July, 1958, probably at Rutgers University. Dr. Karl F. Mattil, chairman of the education committee, has announced that Dr. Foster Snell will be general chairman for the short course.

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Flange Couplings—designed to provide rigid, true running connections between shafts, for ordinary line-shaft service. Supplied in standard plain face type for joining shafts of same diameter, and the male and female type for joining shafts of different diameters. These couplings are not recommended for temporary or emergency replacement service.

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FOR SALE—Filter presses, screening tanks, single and twin motor Anderson Super Duo expellers, 141-saw linters, baling presses, car unloader, Bauer #199 seed cleaners, Bauer #153 and 403 separating units, bar and disc hullers, 72" and 85" stack cookers, 72" 4-hi stack cookers for French expellers with enclosed drive, 42" and 60" rolls, boilers, hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

INSPECTIONS and appraisal. Dismantle and installation.—Oscar V. Shultz, Industrial Engineering, Phone Butler 9-2172, P. O. Box 357, Grapevine, Texas.

FOR SALE—Anderson Super Duo expellers. Filter presses, 72" and 85" cookers. Butters milling machine. Carver 176-saw Tru-line Gummer. Double box linter press. Attrition mills. Single drum hull beater, 20" to 70" fans. Motors: 75 h.p. and under.—Sproules & Cook Machinery Co., 159 Howell St., Telephone RI7-5958, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Attrition mills, Sprout-Waldron 20 h.p., other 30 h.p. direct connected.—A. L. Luynt, Box 178, 22nd St., St. Petersburg 3, Fla. Phone 55-0922.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE — Rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, fourteen inch conditioners, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern preprocessing or single press expeller mills.—Pittcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

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FOR SALE—Complete cotton gin plants. Second hand and reconditioned gin machinery.—Sam Clements Company, Inc., Phones REgent 5-3656 and REgent 5-3764, West Memphis, Ark.

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Rebuilt and New Ball Bearing Motors
3/60/220-440/2300 Volts

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200	Sq. Cage	900	1481
150	Sq. Cage	900	1188
100	Slipring	1200	1076
100	Slipring	900	1189
100	Sq. Cage	1200	758
100	Sq. Cage	900	879
75	Sq. Cage	1800	490
75	Slipring	1200	889
75	Slipring	900	991
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FOR SALE—To be moved. Complete gin plant with building or without building. 4-80 Murray glass front gins, drier, all-steel Lummus bur extractor, Mitchell feeders, incline cleaner, Murray airline cleaner, 2 Le Roi engines, Murray press and trumper.—Box 00, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

End Gin Trash Disposal Problems with a Wilco Burner!

Special Model for Lint Cleaner Trash.

WILCO MACHINE WORKS, INC.

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FOR SALE—Several choice buys in West Texas gins.—M. M. Phillips, Phone TE 5-8555, Box 7385, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—Gin stands: 5-80 Murray with glass front and roll dump, 4-80 Lummus double moting automatic. Lint cleaners: 5 Continental with by-pass valves and Hartel fans, 5 Murray saw-type, 5 Murray A.B.C.'s complete with fan and connections. Feeders: 5-60" Super Mitchells, 5-67" Continental 4X, 4-66" Hardwicke-Etter with 4-cylinder after-cleaners. Drivers: 1 Continental 4 trough, 1 Murray big reel burner, 1 Continental, 1 Hardwicke-Etter. Presses: 1 wood Continental, R. W. Kimbell, Phone 3872, Box 456, Earth, Texas.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—All-steel double box up-packing Hardwicke-Etter press. One 15' 9" rotor lift. Late model 4-90 Mitchell conveyor distributor. Steel cleaners: 6-cylinder Stacy, 4-cylinder Continental, two Jembos and 8' Lummus 4-cylinder after cleaner. Five Murray saw type lint cleaners. Mitchell convertible and Super units in 60" and 66" lengths. Practically new 60" Lummus steel down draft condenser. Two trough Continental and Murray Big Reel driers. New tower driers in any size. 10' and 14' Lummus steel bur machines. Separators and press pumps in nearly all sizes and makes. New and used single and double fans, belting, conveyor trough and a general line of transmission equipment. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Call us regarding any machinery or complete gin plants which you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Phones: Day PL-2-8141, Night: PL-3-7929, Waco, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Complete cotton gin plants and used gin machinery.—Sam Clements Company, Inc., West Memphis, Arkansas.

WANTED—Delinting machinery, if possible complete plant with condensers, flue system, intake and discharge chutes, piping, tru-line gummer, cleaning machinery, etc. Delivery October or if still in operation, February after seasonal work. State lowest price, year of make, mechanical condition, etc.—Box BV, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Oil mill night superintendent for three French Expeller press mill. Mill located in town of 9,000 population with fine recreational facilities, churches, and schools.—Box 471, Cuero, Texas.

GIN MANAGER for Lubbock area to take complete charge of operations including some record keeping. Must have references.—Box TX, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

WANTED—Year-around sober ginner, must be under thirty-five years, able to work men, use welding machine, some mechanical ability, be able to manage the business in one year.—Box E.J.S., The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

SEE US for good used re-built engines, MM parts, belt lace, and Seal-Skin belt dressing.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, (Rear) 918 East Berry Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

• Lubbock To Choose Maid of Cotton

THE ANNUAL South Plains Maid of Cotton Contest and Maid of Cotton Ball will be held in Lubbock, Nov. 18-19, according to George Brassell, Jr., chairman of the Maid of Cotton committee of the Lubbock Chamber of Commerce.

The ball will be held Nov. 18 at the Lubbock Country Club, while the contest will be held Nov. 19 in the Municipal Coliseum.

Committee members include Dixon White, Charles Signor, Bob Snyder and Brassell.

Alabama Textile Leaders To Honor Home Agents

Leaders of Alabama's textile industry will pause Oct. 4 to pay tribute to their state's home demonstration agents, at a program to be held in the Tutwiler Hotel in Birmingham, under the sponsorship of the Alabama Textile Manufacturers' Association, according to F. M. Lyon of Opp, president.

A workshop will be held during the morning when specialists will discuss new methods of using textiles in the home. Highlight of the luncheon will be the presentation of the new Alabama Maid of Cotton, who will have been crowned the night before at the State Fair in Birmingham. The new Maid and her alternate will be presented by the 1957 Maid of Cotton, Miss Sandra Joy Kelley of Huntsville.

USED GIN EQUIPMENT BARGAINS

14' Murray Burr Machine	\$4,000.00
7 Cylinder Incline Cleaner—Murray	1,500.00
72" Continental Separator	650.00
52 1/2" Murray Separator, less vacuum	360.00
30" Murray Multi-blade Fan, C.I.	185.00
30" Continental Multi-blade Fan, C.I.	185.00
30" Claridge S. B. Fan, C.I.	160.00
30" Continental S. B. Fan, C.I.	160.00
D 35" Murray Fan, C.I., 8 blade and Multi-blade	500.00
45" Continental Fan, Multi-blade C.I.	310.00
Continental Vertical Press Pump	850.00
1M Mitchell Burner	240.00
2-M Mitchell Burner	680.00
#30 Vaporizer	230.00

POWER UNITS

25 h.p. 3 ph 220/440 RPM Westinghouse	\$ 275.00
10 h.p. 3 ph. 190 RPM Gear Head Motor	350.00
5 h.p. 3 ph. 220/440 1725 RPM Baldor	85.00
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1 h.p. 3 ph. 220/440 Volt Wagner 1750 RPM	45.00
3/4 h.p. 1 ph. Marathon	25.50
1/2 h.p. 3 ph. Peerless 1750 RPM 220/440	19.90
671 GMC, 130 h.p.	1,850.00
RX1 - 100 h.p. Le Roi	900.00
5 h.p. International	35.00
Le Roi RX1SV 300 h.p. Engine	5,000.00

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• Committee To Study Exports Appointed

DUPUY BATEMAN, JR., Houston, president, National Cottonseed Products Association, has announced several committee appointments.

W. B. Coberly, Jr., Los Angeles; Roy B. Davis, Lubbock; and Wm. King Self, Marks, Miss., have been named crusher members of the committee authorized to consult with soybean representatives on foreign trade development. (See article elsewhere in this issue on NCPA directors' meeting.)

Producer members of the committee, designated by the National Cotton Council, are Walter Randolph, Montgomery, Ala., Howard Stovall, Stovall, Miss., and Harold A. Young, North Little Rock, Ark. Soybean crusher representatives are D. O. Andreas, Minneapolis, W. E. Huge, Fort Wayne, Ind.; and R. G. Golseth, Danville, Ill. Representing soybean producers are Howard Roach, Plainfield, Iowa, Ersel Walley, Fort Wayne, Ind. and David Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

Ben R. Barbee, Abilene, Texas, has been named chairman of the NCPA traffic committee. He replaces Jas. R. Gill, who retired recently from the oil mill industry. Other committeemen are W. T. Melvin, Rocky Mount, N.C.; and H. B. Cooke, Memphis.

Laws Are Urged To Curb Weed Menace in West

Weeds cost California \$300 million, every year, those attending a weed control symposium at the Hotel Fresno early in September learned.

Speakers proposed rigid controls through state laws to reduce and possibly eliminate some of the state's most serious weed problems. The symposium is sponsored by the state chamber of commerce, and is one of a series being conducted throughout the state.

Sherman Thomas of Five Points, a large scale alfalfa and cotton grower said: "We are going to have to have some enforcement on farmers and landowners to keep our land clean of weeds." He added that California produces half of the nation's alfalfa, and that on some of his land he has not been able to harvest a crop in eight years because of weeds.

Meat Institute Stresses Livestock Production

Livestock growing and feeding is being stressed on the program at the American Meat Institute annual meeting Sept. 20-24 in Chicago.

Speakers include Dean Earl L. Butz, Purdue University; Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota; and J. Earl Coke, vice-president, Bank of America, San Francisco.

Bulletins on Irrigation

Two new irrigation bulletins written by Robert Thurmond, agricultural engineer, are available from Texas Extension Service, College Station.

Titles are MP-214, "Questions and Answers on Ground Water Laws in Texas for Irrigation"; and MP-215, "Questions and Answers on Rights in Surface Water for Irrigation."

New Cotton Export Payments Set by Egyptians

The Egyptian Government announced a new system of cotton export payments, Aug. 27. Under the new system 70 percent of the cotton value of any variety exported to any country (except Israel) is to be paid for in Egyptian pounds. Payments in Egyptian currency are to be made into the Egyptian-Austrian account, or the Swiss, Dutch or Belgian accounts. The remaining 30 percent is to be paid in dollars, free Swiss francs, multi-lateral Italian lire, or Sterling or Deutsche marks. No premiums will be paid by the Egyptian Government on these currencies. The new system will apply to cotton shipped between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31, 1957.

New Bulletin

CHEMISTRY OF FOOD FATS AND OILS REVIEWED

"The Chemistry of Food Fats and Oils" is the title of a new bulletin issued by the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, 1145 Nineteenth Street, N.W., Washington.

E. W. Brockenbrough, president, explains that the brochure attempts to bring out some of the facts concerning dietary fats by answering the questions most frequently raised.

K. F. Mattil served as chairman of the Institute's technical committee which prepared the publication. Committee members were: W. A. Jacob, R. J. VanderWal, D. V. Stingley, V. Babayan, W. M. Cochran, S. J. Rini, J. D. Justice, F. J. Coughlin, and H. D. Royce.



Hand picked, pulled, machine picked or stripped — whatever type of cotton it may be, a Moss Lint Cleaner handles it in the most gentle way. Cotton fibers are never harmed when lint cleaned by a Moss. Cotton is combed as it's cleaned as it's bloomed, raising it a full grade or more in the process. The cost of a Moss Lint Cleaner is low and with the added business this machine attracts, a Moss Lint Cleaner pays for itself in a short time. It's the smartest buy in cotton ginning equipment. Whatever the size of your gin, there is a Moss Lint Cleaner designed for it. Write for complete details today.

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For Buyers, Sellers

Linter Exchange Needed, So West Starts One

Believing that a linter exchange, similar to cotton exchanges, will be helpful to buyers and sellers, Charlie D. West, Dallas, has started the "Dallas Linter Exchange."

Buyers looking for their representatives and representatives wishing to call their principals are invited to use the facilities, which include a private telephone number (Riverside 7-5653) and booth. Incoming calls are listed and if representatives are not available when the calls are received, efforts are made to locate them.

West, who has been in the linter business since 1919, explains that leaders in the cottonseed products industry have discussed the need for an exchange where linters can be bought and sold for future shipments by brokers and dealers. These plans have not yet materialized, but as a step toward this goal, he has started the Dallas Linter Exchange, with a quotation board for listing prices, shipments and other information helpful to the trade.

The Dallas man invites the cooperation of everyone interested in broadening the market for linters and their products. He reports that members of the trade in New York, Chicago, Memphis, Los Angeles and other points have made use of the facilities, as have Dallas linter representatives.



HARRIS BARKSDALE



JOHN BOOKHART

Bookhart Succeeds Barksdale at Jackson

A MILL MANAGER who retired recently and his successor are shown here. As announced earlier in The Press, Harris Barksdale has retired as manager of Southland Cotton Oil Mill at Jackson, Miss., after 54 years with the firm. John Bookhart, who has been assistant manager at Jackson, has been appointed to succeed him. Robert L. Horton, Paris, Texas, Southland general manager, has announced.

Barksdale began his career with Southland at Waxahachie, Texas, in 1903 as bookkeeper. A move to Jackson as cashier in 1905 was followed by a transfer to Chandler, Okla., in 1907 as manager. He returned to Jackson in 1914 as man-

ager and has held that position since that time. Barksdale is a past president of both the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Jackson Rotary Club. His wife is the former Julie Magruder of Yazoo City, Miss.

Bookhart was born at Helena, Ark., and was employed by the Planters Cotton Oil Mill in Pine Bluff before moving to Jackson in 1935 to join Southland. He is a member of the board of directors of the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association. Mrs. Bookhart is women's editor of the Jackson Clarion-Ledger. They have two children: Bob Warren, II, Springfield, Ill.; and Virginia Alice, a sophomore at Millsaps College, Jackson.



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"Magic Wand" Moisture Control

The gentle mist of "wet water" now has the most dependable control yet devised. Two steel rods (Magic Wands) protruding up through the bottom of the lint slide are connected to two sensitive-but-rugged micro switches under the slide. When the batt of cotton depresses the "wands" the mist starts. The Moist wetting agent insures quick, uniform penetration... costs less than 2¢ a bale and wet water only adds about 8 lbs. to a 500 lb. bale. Breaks in the batt, releasing either "Magic Wand" or both, instantly stop the mist and prevent wetting the lint slide.



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Ginning Research

(Continued from Page 9)

with fibers in the five to seven percent range of moisture content; or techniques must be developed to take advantage of higher cleaning efficiencies in the lower range of moisture content and still maintain maximum inherent quality.

• **Many Problems to Solve**—There have been many improvements in cleaning and extracting machinery through the years; however these improvements were generally attachments to units or additions to systems currently used rather than replacements for existing equipment. The improvements were generally worked out for bulk type operation which encouraged four to six stands per battery installations.

While large installations such as these are economically feasible where cotton production is heavily concentrated and volume per installation is large. However in the Southeast the need, it would appear, is for smaller installations of multi-purpose machinery so that the ginner in the Southeast can stay in business.

There is an optimum rate of flow for each process in the ginning system. Increasing costs of machinery, utilities and labor emphasize the need for the ginner knowing and maintaining these rates of flow, so that he can balance the different processes and obtain maximum performance at minimum cost. Rate of flow may also contribute to the degree at which fiber properties are maintained.

Unfortunately, many ginning systems have been put together more on the dictates of turning out a bale every 10 or 15 minutes and/or having as much or more machinery than the nearest competitor, rather than on the capabilities or limitations of the machinery on hand.

The solution to this problem lies as much in the field of supplying information to the producer as to what he can expect from poor harvesting methods and his urge for quick service as it does in the field of research.

The present methods of packaging and handling the ginned lint are probably the most costly in proportion to investment and labor demands of any process in the ginning system. Twenty-five percent or more of the cost of the complete ginning installation may be tied up in equipment for collecting, compressing and packaging the bale of ginned lint. It is also true that one-fourth or more of the gin crew may be involved in wrapping, tying out, weighing, sampling, and storing or loading the baled cotton.

There is an acute shortage of adequately trained personnel for operating ginning installations. The immediate solution is in gin schools and other media of mass education for operators of existing installations. The future approach is the design of less complicated ginning systems utilizing automatism to the fullest extent.

If automatism is to be successfully employed, then, it follows that standards of such measurements as moisture content or trash content must be established so that sensing elements on control mechanisms will actuate devices for adding or deducting moisture or maintaining trash content at the pre-established level. In other words, instruments and techniques must be developed which will detect the elements of value in the har-

vested material so that adjustments can be quickly made in the ginning processes to obtain from the supply of heterogeneous seed cotton an end product of maximum utility.

Solutions to the above mentioned problems will come only through experimentation in the laboratory and in the field. Careful planning is necessary; yet final proof is in trial and retention or trial and rejection of different theses.

• **Research in 1957-58**—Experiments for the 1957-58 crop year at the Southeastern Cotton Ginning Research Laboratory have been planned to collect data which will contribute to promoting better ginning equipment and techniques in the area and add to source material for solution of future problems. These experiments come under five general headings:

1. Determination of ginning characteristics of different varieties of cotton grown under different production and harvesting conditions in the several farming regions of the Southeast.

2. Determination of best methods of handling and storing seed cotton at the gin to prevent deterioration of quality of seed and lint and to utilize efficiently presently available gin equipment to absorb the load of increased tempo of harvest.

3. Determination of measurable fiber properties and the effects of gin treatments on these properties.

4. Determination of fiber moisture contents during ginning operations which allow optimum cleaning and optimum preservation of inherent fiber qualities.

5. Determination of optimum combinations of gin machinery and techniques of operation which will give the cotton producer greatest returns and maintain the inherent quality of the fiber and seed.

Cottons for these experiments during 1957-58 will be obtained from six different locations in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. The cottons represent Piedmont, Coastal Plain, and Sand Mountain farming regions. Cotton from two locations in South Carolina will be machine picked as well as hand-picked. The Agricultural Experiment Stations of these four states and one commercial producer are participating in this series of experiments.

• **Cooperative Experiments**—Additional experiments have been planned in cooperation with the agricultural engineering departments of North Carolina State College, Clemson Agricultural College, and the University of Georgia; Pee Dee Experiment Station, Florence, S.C.; Edisto Experiment Station, Blackville, S.C.; and Southern Piedmont Experiment Station, Watkinsville, Ga. Cottons in these experiments will be grown under different conditions of fertility, irrigation, and grass and weed contamination. Quality ginning studies will also include varieties of different staple lengths and plot work on "hard-lock" contamination.

The basic measurement of success for the experiments will be the highest monetary return to the producer per unit of material delivered to the gin. Production research is generally evaluated on the basis of yield in units, multiplied by unit value, less the cost of producing the units.

Cotton does not lend itself readily to this method of evaluation. The greater portion of its value is in the lint; and

it has become the custom to measure returns in terms of units of 500 pounds of lint. However, seed and trash are part of the harvesting cost. In most areas ginning charges are also based on pounds of harvested material processed through the ginning system. Therefore, it is believed that the true return to the producer of cotton is measured in terms of lint produced from a given weight of harvested material multiplied by the per pound value of the lint. Fifteen hundred pounds of harvested material has been established as the basis for making all calculations so that harvesting and ginning costs would be constant and thus be eliminated from the formula. This then gives a guide for establishing the point of diminishing returns; i.e., will the gain in per pound value offset the loss of weight by additional cleaning?

In addition to the measure of returns to producer, tests are also made to determine length, strength, fineness and other properties which indicate spinnability of the fibers. A sequence of operations which might give the greatest returns to the producer would be rejected if the fiber and spinning tests showed appreciable degradation of fiber properties.

Extension Services, ginners organizations, farmers organizations and other agencies are given research findings which have proven successful. It is through these agencies that the research findings are put into practical use.

• **Other Functions**—Because of the strategic location of the Southeastern Laboratory, there are two other functions it performs which are vital to the ginning industry. In addition to co-operating in research with the South Carolina Experiment Station, the staff and facilities of the Laboratory are available, insofar as practical, for the ginning engineering program initiated at Clemson Agricultural College.

The second function is the mutual exchange of information and problems with the textile manufacturers in the area.

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U. S. Soybeans and Cottonseed

(Continued from Page 15)

time disappointingly low.

Cottonseed, in short, is the tail on the dog, which in this case is cotton. And it is the dog that wags the tail! The significance of this for soybeans can be illustrated by a situation that I hope will never actually occur. In that situation oilseed growers, in order to prevent prices from falling to levels that would bring supply and demand into balance, and undeterred by experiences like those I have described for cotton, would agree to accept acreage limitations.

Acreage limitations could not be applied to cottonseed. As I have said before, nobody raises just cottonseed. Cotton is the primary product, and if acreage is in the future to be limited in the cotton industry it will be because of the supply of cotton and not of cottonseed. In the oilseed industry acreage limitations would necessarily fall on soybeans.

The particular situation I have just described exists, thus far, in theory only, and as I have said, I hope it remains nothing but a theory. You in the soybean industry have enjoyed price support without the burden of acreage limitations or apparent cost to the taxpayer. Support of cottonseed, on the other hand,

has been a thoroughly unhappy experience both to the cotton industry and to the taxpayer. The Secretary of Agriculture reminded us of this recently when he told our National Cottonseed Products Association that, and I quote him exactly:

"The 5,200,000,000 pounds of oil, meal and linters moved since mid-1953 have been at a net loss of close to \$130 million."

He was talking about cottonseed products: cottonseed oil, cottonseed meal and cottonseed linters; and in effect he charged the loss to the cotton industry.

My opinion is that it is unfair to charge the cotton farmer alone with this \$130 million. Cottonseed is, as I have said, a byproduct. It is the byproduct, moreover, of a product under severe acreage restrictions. The production of cottonseed has remained in the neighborhood of 6 million tons for the last several years. Soybean production meantime has increased from around 9 million to nearly 14 million tons. Yet it was cottonseed, whose production had been held constant, that showed up in Commodity Credit Corp. stocks as "surplus" while soybeans, whose production had grown in a few years by some 50 percent, moved into consumption. The oil and meal products of our two oilseeds are sufficiently in-

terchangeable to make them highly competitive. I would like to suggest that if there was a surplus of oilseeds that had to be taken off the market to maintain announced support levels, that surplus was created by the increase of soybean production rather than by the bare maintenance of cottonseed production.

During the period when the Commodity Credit Corp. was accumulating cottonseed products, soybeans were, as you will recall, also being supported. Cottonseed and soybean supports were set at levels intended to make them competitive. But because support levels remain rigid for an entire year, because markets fluctuate, because of the larger amount of meal in soybeans, because the linters and hulls in cottonseed are not common to soybeans—for one or more of these reasons it invariably works out that one oilseed actually supports the other.

It turned out during the period of the Commodity Credit Corp.'s accumulation of cottonseed products that it was cottonseed which supported soybeans. Cottonseed, which was under acreage control, thus supported soybeans, which were not under acreage control; cottonseed, which produced less oil and much less meal, supported soybeans, which produced more oil and much more meal. It was the removal of cottonseed products from the market that made soybeans more valuable. Some part of the \$130 million that the Commodity Credit Corp. lost on cottonseed products was for the benefit of soybeans.

This may seem an unpleasant assertion, and the only justification for making it is that the truth it contains can be useful in the appraisal we must continuously make of this oilseed industry's future. In one sustained and recent period cottonseed relied directly and soybeans indirectly upon price supports for the maintenance of market prices. The shape of events at the time may have blinded us to this. As a matter of fact, there is considerable evidence that the total product of our two industries is even now large enough to strain our normal marketing outlets. This appears to be particularly true of oil. I refer, of course, to the extent to which we, in recent years, have relied on the outlets afforded by P.L. 480. I shall speak of that in greater detail shortly, but first I wish to draw attention to two developments which promise for the future even greater supplies of oilseeds. One involves soybeans; the other, cotton.

We are accustomed to think of soybeans as a product of the Midwest. What just now impresses us who live in the cotton-growing South, however, is the extent to which soybeans are penetrating into our area. Soybeans have become an important crop in the cotton-growing areas of North Carolina, Arkansas, Missouri and Mississippi. In these areas soybeans not only have become a profitable crop, but have proven to be important as a soil-building crop when rotated with cotton.

There is good reason to believe that soybeans will soon become an important crop on the High Plains of Texas, one of the major cotton-growing areas of the world. By careful experimentation and seed breeding, soybeans may become similarly adapted to other Southern and to Western areas where presently they cannot be grown profitably.

As this comes about, the fundamental partnership of our two industries will

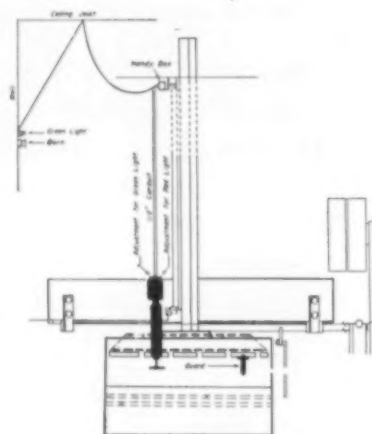
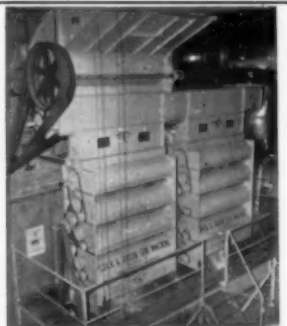
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Crushing First Large Texas Industry

Cottonseed crushing was the first large industry to develop in Texas, Jack Whetstone, secretary-treasurer, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, pointed out in an article in *The Dallas Morning News* Sept. 12.

Whetstone traced the development of the industry from the time that the first oil mill in Texas was established at High Hill, 90 years ago. He also listed varied products which cottonseed supplies.

"Miracle" products made from vegetable oils were discussed in another article on the same page, dealing with Safeway Stores' Conway Oil Co. and Table Products Co. operations at Denison. The two articles appeared in a special section featuring the way Safeway Stores distribute Texas products.

be dramatized in cotton-growing areas on an ever broader scale by the sight of the two crops growing next to each other, by the spectacle of the two seeds moving into the same mills, and—as of course is true now—by the products moving into the same markets. But the point I wish particularly to make is that there will be more soybeans.

The development that involves cotton is of another character. I have recited to you the misfortunes that have attended our crop as the consequence of prices being supported at levels which required acreage restriction. The lesson these consequences teach is slowly but surely being learned, and whether it happens next year or several years from now, the release of cotton growing from the restraints of recent years seems inevitable. The result must be an increase in the production of cotton and, with it, of its byproduct, cottonseed. This, joined to the supply of soybeans resulting from the extension of their culture into the South, must—even if from this point on you in the Midwest stand completely still—be an increase in the total supply of oilseeds and therefore of their products. And I am sure no one expects you to stand still!

I think it will now prove useful to examine how, in the face of continued supports and substantial yearly increases of our combined production, we have these last few years managed to escape accumulation of oilseeds or their products in Commodity Credit Corp. inventories.

Two important reasons appear fairly obvious. One is that the Commodity Credit Corp. lowered the support prices for both soybeans and cottonseed. This allowed the products of both to move at price levels that increased consumption.

The other reason, and perhaps the more important one, is that in 1954 the Congress enacted the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, commonly known as P.L. 480. Under the terms of this Act surplus agricultural products are sold abroad for payment in the currency of the buying countries. More than this, payment is largely deferred, and by agreement the currency

involved may be lent or even given back to the buying country.

Many things can be said *pro* and *con* about P.L. 480. One of its outstanding virtues is its reliance upon established, private trade channels. But its purpose was clearly to afford special and even exceptional facilities for disposing of agricultural surpluses. Whatever its virtues or shortcomings, if it were not for P.L. 480, and if reliance had been placed upon normal markets alone, fewer agricultural products—including ours—would have been sold abroad.

Now, the Department of Agriculture has aggressively programmed soybean and cottonseed oils under P.L. 480. Some

of the cottonseed oil that Commodity Credit Corp. had accumulated as surplus moved in 1955 under P.L. 480. Last season approximately 9,500 tank cars of cottonseed and soybean oils—the oil equivalent of 1,700,000,000 tons of cottonseed or 55 million bushels of soybeans—moved into export under P.L. 480 programs. During the season now drawing to a close, it is estimated by reliable sources that at least another 10,000 tank cars of cottonseed and soybean oils will be so exported.

Whether this large movement of oil under P.L. 480—or for that matter, P.L. 480 itself—is fundamentally sound is something I don't propose to discuss at

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this time. My concern is only to suggest that on the basis of the record so far, and without any of the increase of production I have said may be ahead of us, we show up in recent years as industries which either require the taxpayers to purchase our products and resell them at a substantial loss or as dependent on special export programs, also at some considerable cost to taxpayers.

What would happen if, for example, a more economy-minded Congress were drastically to curtail or discontinue P.L. 480 operations? P.L. 480 is already proving expensive, and we have not yet had time to determine what those foreign currency payments are really worth. There is always the hazard that any special arrangement, like P.L. 480, may be as suddenly taken away as given.

At this moment we appear to stand in no immediate danger. The levels of support that have been announced do not seem unreasonably high; P.L. 480 has just been extended for one year and with increased resources; and if the August government estimates were correct, 1957 crops of both soybeans and cottonseed are a little smaller than in 1956. But if the shadow seems for the moment to be lifted, the danger itself remains.

The time may come, and it need not be long in coming, when we shall no longer be shielded from the consequences of excess production. The supply of oilseeds may increase to the point where it is too great a burden for P.L. 480 to bear or the Congress may whittle away at that law or even refuse to extend it. In either case we shall have some hard thinking to do. Will we then be content with prices low enough to bring supply

and demand into balance, or will we insist on high support prices?

We may have this "hard thinking" to do anyway. The whole basis of existing farm legislation is now being questioned, and the prospect is for thorough Congressional review and probably for fundamental revision.

There are two observations—one specific and one general—that I would like to make in closing.

I would hope that the legislation under which we shall hereafter operate will be free of provisions that could set our two industries at odds with each other. There is at present on our statute books one provision that could have just this effect. It is Section 203 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 as amended, which reads:

"Whenever the price of either cottonseed or soybeans is supported under this Act, the price of the other shall be supported at such level as the Secretary determines will cause them to compete on equal terms on the market."

Now nothing could appear more reasonable than this. "To compete on equal terms" is, on the face of things, about all that anyone could ask. But, for the reasons I have previously cited, when supports are operative one oilseed inevitably supports the other. I have told you that in 1953-54 cottonseed supported soybeans; it might be argued that the more recent seasonal movements of soybeans into the loan have from time to time helped to support cottonseed.

Each of our industries would in a situation like this be tempted to urge that support levels be set in such a manner that the other's oilseed would support

our own. Your representatives would naturally hope that any accumulation of oilseeds or oilseed products by CCC could be made to take the form of cottonseed oil and cottonseed meal while cottonseed's representatives would as naturally hope it would be soybeans. The stake or prize in the contest would be the ability to claim that one's own industry was costing the taxpayer nothing. The irony from your viewpoint is that whichever of the oilseeds accumulate in CCC inventories, any acreage restriction imposed to prevent further accumulation would have to fall on soybeans.

I think our two industries have more important things to do than to contend with each other. We should never, as this Section 203 almost invites us to do in certain circumstances, waste our energies promoting the move-

Co-op's \$55,000 Goes Begging

Giving away \$55,000 is a hard thing to do, officials of a cooperative at Plainview, Texas, are finding out. Plains Cooperative, Inc., a dairy organization that went out of business after successful operations 25 to 30 years ago, has \$55,000 to pay to stockholders. But Frank Weil, chairman of the board, has been able to locate few of these people. "I'd be sitting pretty," he comments, "if I had as much trouble getting rid of my own money as I do paying out the co-op's."

ment of each other's oilseed into CCC inventories. It is my belief, and I am sure it is yours, that our proper job is together to move our products into trade channels.

But be this as it may, my primary hope is that you in the soybean industry do not make the mistake that an increasing proportion of the cotton industry is now prepared to admit it has made. Under a regime of high support prices you would be as vulnerable to competition as cotton has in bitter experience found itself to be, and it would in this scientific age be a bold person who would flatly deny the possibility of competition from some entirely new source. High support prices always repress and they sometimes destroy demand; they stimulate production, and experience is that the stimulus is not offset by acreage restrictions; finally, high supports require U.S. taxpayers to buy some part of the recurring supply of the supported product.

This is not a pleasing picture, but the cotton industry has learned by hard experience that it is a true one. It is my hope that when a choice has to be made—whether because we are ourselves confronted by excess production or because we are called upon for opinion as Congress restudies the whole farm program—our oilseed industry will be found arrayed on the side of free production and free markets. I feel confident that it will, for we have each in our own way learned by experience: you, in soybeans, by reaping the benefits of freedom; we in cotton, by suffering the consequences of restriction.

Egypt To Trade Cotton For French Wheat

In a recent trade deal between Egypt and France, as reported by the Egyptian press, private firms will exchange 12 million Egyptian pounds worth of Egyptian cotton for French wheat and other goods contracted for prior to the Suez crisis. This is equivalent to approximately \$34 million worth of Egyptian cotton which will be available to the French textile industry. Actual loading of the cotton on French ships at Alexandria began Aug. 23.

■ CARL MERIWETHER, Western Cottonoil Co., Las Cruces, represents New Mexico Grain and Feed Dealers' Association on the New Mexico Farm Safety Council.

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Farm Field Days To Show Arizona Research Work

Dean Harold E. Myers of the University of Arizona College of Agriculture has announced the schedule of fall farm field days.

First of the fall field days is to be held at the Safford farm in Graham County, Sept. 27. Both field crops and soils work will be reported there.

The Arizona Cotton Research Center at Phoenix will be host to Arizona farmers and interested businessmen Friday, Oct. 4. Progress at the station during its first year will be shown beginning at 9 a.m.

The following Friday, Oct. 11, is the date of the fall field day and tour of the research farm near Mesa. Cotton, sorghum, corn, soybeans, and vegetable work is underway there and will be "on display."

Also in the Salt River Valley is the Citrus Farm north of Mesa. The Citrus Field Day this year will be held Oct. 31, and research results reported.

Special programs are planned for each event.

Cotton Fabrics Can Be Made To Repel Oil, Water

Cotton fabrics which are highly repellent to both oil and water, yet show little change in other properties, have been prepared by chemical treatment in research being conducted at the Southern Utilization Research and Development Division of the Agricultural Research Service, USDA, in New Orleans.

The investigations, with results of tests and compounds, were published by Frederick J. Phillips, Leon Segal and Leopold Loeb, in "The Application of Fluorochemicals to Cotton Fabrics to Obtain Oil and Water Repellent Surfaces," published in the Textile Research Journal for May 1957. Single copies of reprints may be obtained without cost from the Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, P.O. Box 7307, New Orleans 19.

Ginnings to Sept. 1

U.S. Department of Commerce reports the number of bales of cotton ginned in the U.S. prior to Sept. 1, by states, for the crops of 1957, 1956 and 1955 as follows:

State	1957	1956	1955
United States	*973,161	*1,510,410	*1,386,539
Alabama	106,132	75,380	118,847
Arizona	11,620	21,972	6,727
Arkansas	259	8,565	2,604
California	3,374	6,787	1,461
Florida	4,301	3,481	9,365
Georgia	148,558	135,069	166,271
Louisiana	29,156	88,238	43,471
Mississippi	73,065	116,459	64,704
South Carolina	60,221	65,961	81,385
Texas	536,475	988,508	892,754

*Includes 230,756 (Revised) bales of the crop of 1957 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which was counted in the supply for the season of 1956-57, compared with 404,845 and 313,958 bales of the crops of 1956 and 1955.

The statistics in this report include 99 bales of American-Egyptian for 1957, 53 for 1956, and none for 1955.

CONSUMPTION, STOCKS, IMPORTS, EXPORTS

Cotton consumed during the month of July, 1957, amounted to 637,345 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on July 31, 1957, was 1,151,207 bales, and in public storage and at compresses 9,414,733 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 18,067,000. The total imports for the month of June 1957, were 3,607 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 525,108 bales.

Have You Met the Lysimeter?

Buried Scales Check Up on Water—Where, What, How

SCALES put under the earth—65 tons of it—help USDA scientists find out what happens when water reaches soil.

A plot six-feet wide and 14-feet long at USDA's Watershed Hydrology Station, Coshocton, Ohio, called a lysimeter, provides data on where water goes, what it does to soils and how crops use it.

The lysimeter appears to be just a plot of earth bordered on all sides by narrow, ground-level concrete walls. But the walls go eight feet into the ground. Earth beneath the block has been cut away to make room for highly sensitive scales and other measuring equipment, with plenty of space for technicians to take readings.

The soil in the block is undisturbed except for the cutting around and beneath it. Its surface is level with the surrounding field. Information from this lysimeter is representative of the entire field, on which crops are grown.

Weight of the huge chunk of earth is automatically recorded every 10 minutes, accurately measuring the lightest dew or the heaviest rainfall.

The scales and the collecting contain-

ers measure water runoff and infiltration (water absorbed into the soil), as well as percolation (drainage of water below the root zone). Also measured by subtraction, is the loss of water from the ground and plants by evaporation and transpiration (release of water from the plant leaf pores). Tests of water drained into the collecting tanks underground tell how much of various nutrients percolate through.

Scientists found, on a small watershed planted to corn, that contour farming slows down the runoff from a rain, so that the soil can take in more water. In another test on a watershed they found that applying a manure mulch to a cornfield followed the first cultivation resulted in a three-fold increase in the water stored in the topsoil. The lysimeter studies, used with field studies on watersheds, show how and why these treatments effect the disposal of water.

The Coshocton records show that of Ohio's average 38 inches of rainfall, 13 inches ordinarily go by surface runoff or by soil percolation into the stream-flow, and 25 inches go into the air by evapo-transpiration from soil and plants.



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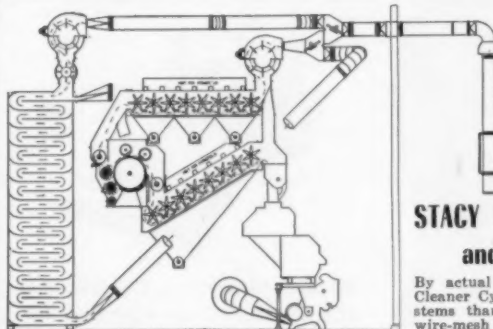
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By actual laboratory test Stacy Spider Arm Cleaner Cylinders expel more motes, trash and stems than any other type of cleaner using wire-mesh screen.

During the past year many Stacy Cleaners have been equipped with Grid Bars instead of screens with amazing results. In examining the trash we found full cotton leaves, and practically all of the stems, sticks and trash were removed, most of which could not possibly have passed through a wire-mesh screen.

These Grid Bars are available for all Stacy Cleaners now in the field. The more leaf trash left in the cotton entering the gin stands, the greater the loss of lint at the lint cleaners, as the cotton fibres adhere to each particle of trash and is thrown off.

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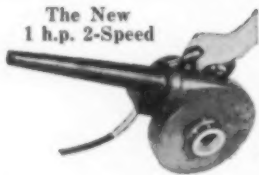
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CALENDAR							
Conventions		Meetings		Events			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	

• Sept. 30 - Oct. 2 — American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. Cincinnati. For information, write American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• Oct 2-4 — Beltwide Mechanization Conference, Shreveport, La. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Dec. 7 — Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association regional meeting. Memphis. W. E. Hassler, Buckeye Cellulose Corp., Memphis, chairman.

• Dec. 12-13 — Beltwide Cotton Production Conference. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

1958

• Jan. 13-14—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Westward Ho Hotel, Phoenix, Ariz. For information, write Council headquarters, P.O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Feb. 3-4—Cottonseed Processing Clinic. Southern Regional Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by USDA and Valley Oilseed Processors' Association. C. E. Garner, 416 Exchange Building, Memphis, Association secretary.

• Feb. 10-11—Annual joint convention, Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank for Cooperatives. Baker Hotel, Dallas. For information, write Bruno E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin.

• Feb. 10-11 — Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. For exhibit information, write Tom Murray, 714 Henry Grady Building, Atlanta. Concurrent with joint meeting of Alabama-Florida, Carolinas and Georgia Cotton Ginners' Associations.

• Feb. 10-11 — Joint convention, Alabama-Florida, Carolinas and Georgia Cotton Ginners' Associations. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, 714 Henry Grady Building, Atlanta, executive vice-president, Alabama-Florida and Georgia Associations. E. O. McMahan, Bennettsville, S.C., executive secretary, Carolinas Ginners' Association. Meeting concurrent with Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit.

• Feb. 12-14—Cotton Research Clinic. Pinehurst, N.C. For information, write the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

• Feb. 27-28—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. Edgar L. McVicker, 307 Bettes Building, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer

• March 4-5—Western Cotton Production Conference. Hotel Cortez, El Paso, Texas. Sponsored by Five-State Cotton Growers' Association and National Cotton Council.

• March 10-12 — Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. Sponsored by Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, Tennessee Ginners' Association and Louisiana-Mississippi Ginners' Association, which will have an-

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nual meetings in conjunction with Exhibit. For information on exhibit, write W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark.

• March 10-12 — Joint convention, Arkansas-Missouri, Tennessee and Louisiana-Mississippi Ginners' Associations. Memphis, Tenn. Held in conjunction with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive for Arkansas-Missouri Association; Gordon W. Marks, Jackson, Miss., executive for Louisiana-Mississippi Association; and W. T. Pigott, Milan, Tenn., executive for Tennessee Association.

• April 13—National Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting, Dallas Texas. Tom Murray, 714 Henry Grady Building, Atlanta, executive secretary.

• April 14-15—Valley Oilseed Processors' annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 416 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• April 14-16—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair of Texas grounds, Dallas. Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, 3724 Race Street, Dallas. For information regarding exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

• April 21-23—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Memphis. For information, write AOCS headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• May 5-6—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. John F. Moloney, 19 South Cleveland, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• May 19-20 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Quartz Mountain Lodge, Lake Altus. Edgar L. McVicker, 307 Bettes Building, Oklahoma City, secretary.

• June 1-3—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Hotel Galvez, Galveston. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Bldg., Dallas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 4-6—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. B. C. Lundy, Greenville, Miss., and Woodson Campbell, Hollandale, Miss., co-chairmen.

• June 23-24—Joint convention, North Carolina, South Carolina and Southeastern Cottonseed Crushers' Associations. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. For information, write Mrs. M. U. Hogue, 612 Lawyers' Building, Raleigh, N.C.; C. M. Scales, 318 Grande Theatre Building, Atlanta; or Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, S.C.

• Oct. 20-22—American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. Chicago. For information, write AOCS headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

Grassland Cooperative Gin Elects L. S. Turner

L. S. Turner has been named president of the Grassland Cooperative Gin at Post, Texas, for the coming year.

Other officers are Thurman Francis, secretary; Ted Aten, vice-president, and Odis Tew, treasurer and manager. Directors include Amos Gerner, Anton Mueller, Gerald Norman and Glenn Norman.

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(NOTE: Generally, cottonseed oil mill listings in the United States show officers, addresses, equipment and rail location. Many of the other vegetable oil mill listings in the United States, Canada and Latin America also give this information.)

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The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press
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Worth \$2 Million

Thugs Planned Theft Of Kimbell Art

Two million dollars worth of paintings in the office of Kay Kimbell, Fort Worth, were scheduled to be stolen by hoodlums, Fort Worth Police Chief Cato Hightower has revealed.

An art expert said that Kimbell, industrialist associated with Kimbell-Norris Mills and other firms in the feed industry, had more than \$2 million worth of paintings in his office, on loan from

the \$5 million Kimbell Art Foundation. James Edward Papworth, ex-convict, had detailed floor plan sketches of Kimbell's offices when arrested.

Kimble said the testimony of the police chief was "all news to me." He declined to estimate the value of the paintings, but commented, "We do have some of the finest oils in America."

Matador Gins Sold

West Texas Gin Co., Matador, has bought Spears' Gin and Farmers' Co-op Gin at Matador, and is operating only the West Texas plant this season.

Harvesting Castor Beans

High Plains counties of West Texas are harvesting about 4,000 acres of castor beans this season, Bill Gunter, Baker Castor Oil Co. representative, Plainview, reports. About half of the acreage is in Hale County.

Baker has guaranteed growers 6.25 cents per pound at Bayonne, N.J., but the price is expected to be slightly above this, Gunter said.

New Product

KELLY DUPLEX HAS NEW TYPE OF HAMMERMILL DESIGN

Duplex Mill and Manufacturing Co. announces that it has incorporated an entirely new type of hammermill design in the new Kelly Duplex Remote Screen Change Hammermill. This gives the user positive action remote control without contraptions; eliminates the damaged screen problem; provides maximum pit area; and produces a clean, uniform product of granular texture.

The mill cover can be opened by releasing a control rod on the service floor. Screens can then be changed by a single turn of a crank—without stopping the

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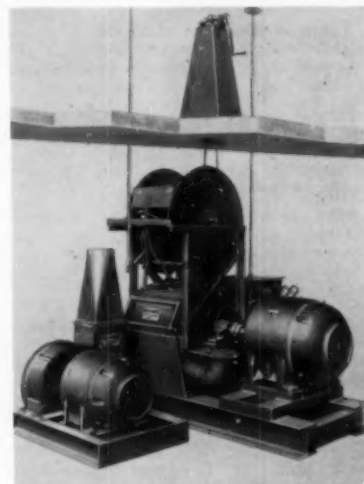
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mill. Torn or clogged screens, regardless of the amount of damage, can be removed from the mill in this same manner for quick replacement without costly downtime.

The entire mill has been built close to the floor to facilitate the conveying of grain and to permit a maximum pit area. A special intake arrangement prevents feed from being whipped into a floury dust, assuring a clean, uniform product of granular texture, the firm reports.

Ruggedly constructed of heavy steel throughout to withstand the hardest use over long periods of time, the Kelly Duplex Remote Screen Change Hammermill has a 20-inch wide throat. It is furnished with a separate blower and can be powered by either one or two motors on the mill—and a separate motor on the blower.

Details are available from the Duplex Mill and Manufacturing Co., 1115 Sigler St., Springfield, Ohio, or The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

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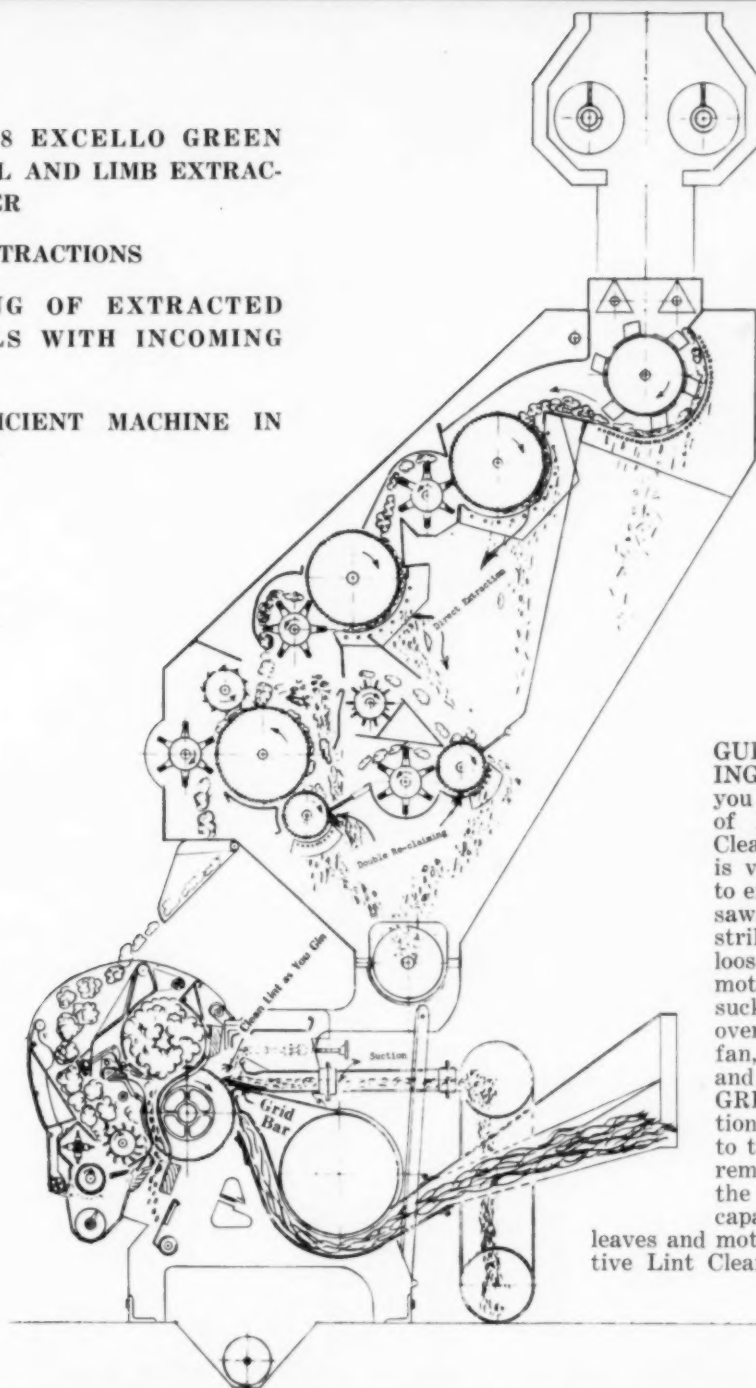
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Further information will be furnished on request from office nearest you.

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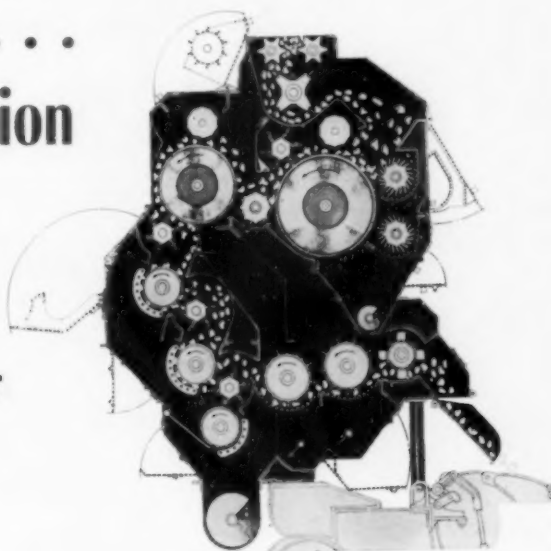
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The Gin front automatically moves into a non-ginning position when there is congestion in the lint flue, eliminating overloading the saw cylinder and rib breakage (patent-applied-for feature).

Gin stands can be furnished with electric automatic front control, which can be operated from individual gins or from a master panel.

The numerous safety features and automatic features offered by a Murray Gin are unparalleled.

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For that final cotton preparation . . . smoothness of sample, effective spot-blending, and greater trash removal, with no fine trash re-entering the cleaned cotton. For improved grades, higher capacities and no lint loss

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